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Established 1867

enate Stresses ight to Declare War, Direct Army

By John W. Finney

ASHINGTON, June 26 (NYT).—With a reaffirmation of the war of Congress, the Senate restored today some of the clarity of a proposed amendment limiting the President's power to take future military activities in Cambodia.

A 73-8 vote, the Senate adopted a provision offered by Sen. S. Javits, R., N.Y., stating that nothing in the proposed Cooper amendment "shall be deemed to impugn the constitutional

right of Congress to declare war and to make rules for the government and regulation of the armed forces of the United States."

As a general statement of the war-making powers of Congress, no member of the Senate was prepared to oppose the Javits amendment, adopted after only half an hour of debate.

Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, who as assistant Republican leader has led the prolonged fight against the Cooper-Church amendment, commented: "In vote against the Javits amendment is to vote against the Constitution of the United States."

Judge Halts Y. Lai Trial, Its Hearing

Jeant's Defense 15 Complaints

By Bruce Galphin
NTA, June 26 (WP).—A judge yesterday temporarily set the U.S. Army from trying on Y. Lai massacre after defense attorneys filed 15 complaints, including that indiscriminate fire is official U.S. policy in

the first time that the incident has come before a court.

Judge Newell Eden

set a hearing Thurs-

day and set a hearing Thurs-

As Talks Start on Guerrilla Crisis

Jordan's Premier Resigns; King Seeks New Government

AMMAN, June 26 (Reuters) — King Hussein of Jordan today asked his Prime Minister, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister, to form a new government, sources close to Premier Bahjat Talhouni said.

The sources said Mr. Talhouni, who formed his government last April, had tendered his resignation to the king, who accepted it.

Mr. Talhouni has started his consultations, the sources said.

Abdul Wahhab al-Majali, speaker of the lower house of parliament, was expected to become deputy premier in Mr. Talhouni's cabinet.

It had earlier been reported that the king had asked Mr. Majali to form a new government.

Commando Crisis

Tomorrow a committee of senior Arab officials will begin seeking a solution to the crisis between the Jordanian government and Palestinian commandos which led to a bloody clash earlier this month.

The committee, whose members are expected to arrive tomorrow from Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Sudan and Libya, was formed at a meeting of Arab leaders in Tripoli, Libya, last week.

Success of the team would mean turning the cease-fire proclaimed

U.S., Egyptian Officials Hold Talks in Cairo

CAIRO, June 26 (Reuters) — Egypt and the United States held informal talks here today on U.S. peace proposals for the Middle East. Consultations between Cairo and other Arab capitals are expected to begin almost immediately.

U.S. diplomat Donald Bergus called on Egyptian Foreign Under-Secretary Salah Gohar this morning to present the text of a statement on the proposals made yesterday by U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers.

Their meeting followed several other informal discussions between the two men during the past few days, in which Mr. Bergus handed over details of the U.S. proposals, which have not been released in Cairo.

Any direct contacts in Cairo on the new peace moves will have to be at relatively low level, since full relations between the United States and Egypt are still not restored. Cairo broke off diplomatic links with Washington at the time of the 1967 war.

President Gamal Abdel Nasser returned here unexpectedly today from a six-day visit to Libya during which he attended celebrations marking the evacuation of foreign troops from Libya and held important talks with Arab leaders. There was no explanation for his sudden return to Cairo.

People who know the difference choose 'BLACK & WHITE' the Scotch that's BIG on flavour



Israeli-Syrian Clash Is Worst Since '67 War

Fighting in 3d Day Along 60-Mile Front

(Continued from Page 1) after clashes in which about 1,000 people were killed or wounded into a permanent agreement providing for coexistence between the two sides.

Mr. Talhouni, who attended the Tripoli meeting, said the committee will seek to safeguard Jordan's sovereignty while ensuring freedom of commando action.

Arafat Claims a Victory

BEIRUT, June 26 (AP) — Arab guerrillas chief Yassir Arafat claimed today that in recent battles with Jordanian forces in Amman the guerrillas won "a great victory," the fruits of which will take several months to reap.

"I feel our revolution is about to embark on the stage of great contributions," Mr. Arafat declared in an interview.

Mr. Arafat lashed out at so-called "extremists" within the guerrilla movement and at those who brand him a "moderate."

"Our masses cannot any longer tolerate an extremist demagogue who does nothing to change the status quo," said Mr. Arafat.

"Those who are impatient to reach objectives are like those who force their offspring to walk prematurely. We in Fatah reject false boughs and false slogans—that is, ideas and actions which we cannot practice or implement."

Mr. Arafat is leader of el-Fatah, most powerful of the guerrilla groups, and chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, a kind of government in exile. His remarks came in an interview with Fatah's own English-language newspaper.

Baath's Leftists

Leftist guerrilla groups, such as George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, recently have gained support by their headline-snatching exploits. The Front held dozens of foreigners hostage in two Amman hotels during clashes this month with the Jordan Army.

"Some people, who want to distinguish themselves from us by acting in such a way as to make the people believe they are extremists, do so while realizing that mass reaction will be limited," said Mr. Arafat.

He said it is an honor and source of pride if "moderate" means his guerrillas use "violence with responsibility."

"I think it is about time to start speaking of responsible violence, which respects the human being," he added.

Copter Crash in Germany

HEIDELBERG, West Germany, June 26 (AP) — A U.S. Army Chinook helicopter crashed shortly after take-off today at an Army post in West Germany, killing one crewman, the Army reported. There were no other injuries.

Flat-top Officers In War Protest

(Continued from Page 1) SAN FRANCISCO, June 26 (Reuters) — Nineteen junior officers from the U.S. aircraft carrier Hancock today sent their captain a protest against the Vietnam War.

The officers — comprising half the junior officer force aboard the ship — said they were not advocating mutiny but only expressing their objection to continuing the war.

A statement read by Capt. T. L. Johnson they said: "We feel that a military solution is not feasible and that continued military action will result in unnecessary suffering and loss of life."

The Hancock has played a big role in the Southeast Asia conflict, making five cruises to the war zone. It is docked at nearby Alameda naval station.

2 Die as Ski Lift Falls
ARGENTINE, France, June 26 (UPI) — A ski lift collapsed here today killing two persons and seriously injuring a young girl, police said. Officials said the lift going up the mountain of Montets near Chamonix broke around 3 p.m. The victims were not identified.

The local Alitalia manager

The most famous producer of diamonds in the world. **HARRY WINSTON** Each stone is cut in his own workshop, and the choice 29 avenue Montaigne, Paris. is unlimited. It is also in his own workshop that these precious stones are transformed into exclusive creations, justifying the slogan: "from the mine to the jewel".



BENGHAZI REJECTION — Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser speaking in Benghazi, Libya, where he rejected the latest American proposal for peace in the Middle East.

Swiss Guards Accept Students

ROME, June 26 (Reuters) — The Pope's Swiss Guards will have to take on Swiss students for two months this summer because of a critical shortage in the ranks, a corps member said here yesterday.

Hans Werz told reporters the number of the guard has fallen from 64 in January, 1969, to 45, excluding officers — 29 less than the regulation minimum.

This was the worst crisis since

the guards were founded by Pope Julius II in 1506, he added.

He did not explain the drop in recruitment in the guards — all of whom must be Swiss, Roman Catholics and eligible for the Swiss Army — but other sources attributed it to the appeal of better paying jobs at home.

Information on Hanoi's position has come from a delegation of three Americans who have just visited Hanoi. The list was compiled by the Committee of Liaison with Families of Servicemen Detained in North Vietnam, a New York-based peace group headed by Mrs. Cora Weiss.

Hanoi's claim that it is holding

only 334 American prisoners was disputed by spokesmen for the Defense Department and the De-

Pentagon Questions Total

Hanoi Said to Have Confirmed List of 334 U.S. War Prisoners

NEW YORK, June 26 (NYT) — North Vietnam has reportedly declared that a list of 334 American prisoners, compiled by a peace group in New York, is a complete list of all prisoners held in North Vietnam and has insisted that it does not hold any men not on the list.

A government official, asked about the peace group's list, said:

"This is in no way changes our own thinking, which is based on very clear information obtained over five years. We believe there are other men there. Some have been identified by the nine former prisoners who were released by Hanoi, some by press conferences and some by pictures."

ist 'Official' List

The disclosure by Hanoi is considered significant because it is the first time that North Vietnamese officials have termed a list complete.

The three men who visited Hanoi were Kenneth Kirkpatrick of the American Friends Service Committee in Seattle, Mark S. Patshne, professor of biology at Harvard University, and Egbert W. Pfleiffer, professor of zoology at the University of Montana. They traveled as private individuals.

According to the Pentagon, 790 men are officially listed as missing in North Vietnam, with a total of 1,525 missing in all of Southeast Asia. Five men are believed to be missing in South Vietnam and 220 in Laos. The list of 334 includes only prisoners held in North Vietnam.

To the consternation of his Jewish colleagues, this interpretation was seconded at one point by Sen. J. William Fulbright, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who contended that the Byrd amendment, if he thought certain actions were necessary in Cambodia for the protection of Cambodian forces, would be granted.

The Cooper-Church amendment to a foreign military sales bill would preclude the President after July 1 from spending any funds for "retaining" American forces in Cambodia, for providing financial assistance to third-country forces, such as Thailand, going to the military aid of Cambodia, or for providing U.S. combat air support to Cambodian forces without the approval of Congress.

The amendment is co-sponsored by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R-Ky., and Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

The Cooper-Church forces interpreted the Byrd provision as merely a statement of the acknowledged powers of the President as commander-in-chief and thus, not as interfering with the prohibitions laid down in their amendment.

In introducing his provision, Sen. Jarvis explained that his purpose was to "balance off the potentially prejudicial nature" of the Byrd amendment by making it clear that "we are not giving anything away" with that amendment.

Senate Reasserts Its Right To Make War, Direct Army

(Continued from Page 1) adopted earlier this week, it was subject to conflicting interpretations as to whether it weakened the effectiveness of the Cooper-Church amendment.

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Italian Airliner Lands Safely After Being Struck by Missile

(Continued from Page 1) plod." Capt. Pizzo said, according to United Press.

In his report to Beirut airport authorities Capt. Pizzo said again he saw no planes in the Syrian sky when his airliner was hit.

The plane shook severely when it was struck, tilted to the left and dropped 1,500 feet, the captain reported.

Damascus Closed

He said Damascus airport advised him to continue his flight to Beirut because Damascus airport was closed.

The hole in the lower surface of the wing was about three feet across, but it was not clear whether the missile had gone through from above or below.

Although the fact that the lower hole was smaller than the upper suggested that the missile came from underneath, the jagged ends of metal around the lower hole were curved outwards, suggesting that it was an exit hole.

Syria's civil aviation chief, Nahed al-Khani, said in a press release later: "A DC-8 airliner of Alitalia was deliberately hit with a rocket by an Israeli missile plane."

He said this was "a deliberate act by Israel to compromise relations between Syria and Italy and discredit Syrian civil aviation."

In Tel Aviv an Israeli Army spokesman said no Israeli planes were in the Damascus area at the time of the incident and that the rocket must have been fired by a Syrian plane.

Passengers from the crippled plane, who were bound for Italy, later flew to Rome in a Lebanese airliner. The crew stayed here with the plane.

The local Alitalia manager

said only a ballistics expert could determine what had hit the airliner or from which direction the missile had come.

Military experts in Beirut who looked at the plane, said the damage was inflicted by a rocket, either fired from the ground or another aircraft, Associated Press reported.

Engine Riddled

The outer port engine, riddled with splinters, was shut down because of the danger of fire but the inner engine still functioned although its casing was pierced.

Alitalia said later in Rome that both the airliner's port engines were put out of action as it was flying about 40 miles east of Damascus.

One passenger told reporters: "I was terribly afraid. Some of the passengers in the tourist section became hysterical but they calmed down later."

None of the crew could say who had attacked them or what kind of missile crippled their plane.

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Four Days Before Deadline

Most GI Bases in Cambodia Evacuated and Obliterated

PHUOC VINH, South Vietnam, and about 13 miles northwest of Vinh, located on the North Vietnamese coast about 15 miles south of the border with the North Vietnamese capital of Hanoi in the first such incident north of the Demilitarized Zone border in months.

With four days remaining before President Nixon's promised withdrawal of all Americans from Cambodia, the U.S. military spokesman said the cache of the artillery and support bases they had set up in eastern Cambodia in the beginning of the allied campaign beginning two months ago, military sources said today.

The U.S. military command in Saigon said that following the latest withdrawal of 800 troops about 6,000 Americans remain in Cambodia. The military sources here said about ten to 12 artillery

spokesmen decided to delay the incident until the final hours before the deadline, they said.

Since American forces joined the South Vietnamese in the Cambodian operation May 1, they have built approximately 36 artillery and support bases. A few were closed weeks ago as search operations were completed in certain areas.

All Traces Removed

U.S. commanders have ordered that as the bases are closed, all traces of them are to be removed. This order contrasts with the situation in South Vietnam, where such bases are left largely intact when they are no longer needed.

To ensure their orders are followed, the U.S. commanders have told field officers their Cambodian bases will be photographed after evacuation to determine whether they have been properly dismantled.

The first step in dismantling is to remove and recoil the barbed wire — a more difficult job than putting it



WO SIDES OF AN ISSUE—Soviet Ambassador to the United Nations Jacob Malik (left) receiving flowers from two girls representing the American Jewish Congress as he arrived in San Francisco. At the same time, a man at right holds a sign exhorting him to allow Russian Jews to emigrate. Mr. Malik and other United Nations dignitaries arrived in San Francisco to attend the 25th anniversary ceremonies of the signing of the United Nations Charter in that city.

hant Calls for World Peace In 25th Anniversary of UN

IN FRANCISCO, June 26 (UPI).—V. Secretary-General U Thant called for peace in Indo- and the Middle East and that Communist China join United Nations in ceremonies

marking the 25th anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter.

Mr. Thant said that he was following the Burmese custom of "sitting" in offering good wishes to the 119 assembled UN representatives.

He said that he hoped that "men cease to hate and kill their fellow men for reasons of race, color, religion, nationalism or ideology."

The original UN Charter was signed on June 26, 1945, in San Francisco.

"I wish that the world would listen more attentively to the concerned voice of youth," Mr. Thant said.

"I address my best wishes to all of you and to all men and women of goodwill on this earth."

Moscow Pledges Aid to Pakistan; Kosygin to Visit

MOSCOW, June 26 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has pledged more small-scale economic aid to Pakistan and will send President Nikolai V. Podgorzny and Premier Alexei N. Kosygin on a goodwill visit to the Asian nation, Tass said today.

The Pakistanis in turn pledged to strive for good relations with India, a key objective of Moscow's South Asian policy, and identified with the Soviet views on the Middle East and Indochina, Tass said.

The exchange of pledges came in a Soviet-Pakistani communiqué released on the departure of Pakistani President Yahya Khan who was here on a five-day state visit.

"The Soviet Union will give Pakistan economic and technical assistance in the construction of a metallurgical plant in Karachi that will have a capacity of about one million tons of steel a year," Tass quoted the communiqué as saying.

The aid would include financial credits.

On relations with India, with which Pakistan had a border war in 1965, the communiqué said Mr. Yahya expressed hope that all differences will soon be solved. On the Middle East, the two nations said Israeli aggression is aggravating tensions and urged the establishment of a peace based on UN Security Council resolutions.

A Key Issue

Argentina and Brazil, where a series of kidnappings of diplomats have occurred, are leading efforts to have the OAS condemn kidnappers and other forms of terrorism.

Observers said his endorsement of the proposal that they be as "common crimes" appears to give indirect support to Argentina and Brazil. The OAS states agree to deny legal asylum to such persons.

Other OAS members are also in favor of the proposal.

Mr. Rogers announced that President Nixon will soon ask the Senate to ratify the 1968 treaty for the prohibition of nuclear weapons in Latin America.

For other Nixon administration policy toward Latin America, Mr. Rogers reaffirmed Washington's belief in what he termed a "partnership relationship with the two continents' nations."

.5 Million Raid France, Italy 1 U.S. Drug Tip

SHINGTON, June 26 (AP).—French and Italian national police, acting on information supplied by U.S. narcotics agents, have seized narcotics worth \$3.5 million in the U.S. wholesale market in Italy and Africa, the U.S. Justice Department said yesterday.

Seizures totalled 343 pounds, says General John N. Mitchell.

He said agents of the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs operating in southern Italy and the Middle East passed information to police in Italy, France and Lebanon, and the arrests possible.

Actor John E. Ingersoll said he arrested three men in Marion on Wednesday and found pounds of narcotics with a huge base hidden in an automobile.

Italian police notified U.S. cities yesterday that they had seized three others along with pounds of morphine at Milan.

Ingersoll said that investigations revealed that the morphine was manufactured in Turkey and through Milan to Marseilles, it was destined for laboratories that would convert it into

Blast in Nevada
WASHINGTON, June 26 (Reuters).—An underground nuclear test was carried out in Nevada today—the 22nd weapons-related blast this year—the Atomic Energy Commission announced. It was in the range of 20 to 200 kilotons, the equivalent of between 20,000 and 200,000 tons of TNT, which is usual for these experiments.

U.S. Expelling N.Y. Reporter For Pravda

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—The State Department said today that a Soviet correspondent for Pravda in New York, Boris M. Oreshkov, is being expelled from the United States because of "non-newspaper activity hostile to the interests of the United States."

The Pravda correspondent was said to have "engaged in activities incompatible with his status as a journalist," but there were no further specifications.

He also twice violated travel re-

strictions by visiting areas more than 25 miles from New York City without prior approval, the department said.

The expulsion apparently is a response to the recent Soviet expulsion of Time-Life correspondent Stanley Cloud, but the State Department did not link the two cases.

In Near Future

Press officer Carl Bartsch said only that on June 24 the press counsel of the Soviet Embassy was notified by the State Department that Mr. Oreshkov "is required to depart from the United States in the near future." That meant within two weeks of the notification date.

There are now 23 American correspondents in Moscow, since Mr. Cloud was unable to obtain an extension of his Soviet visa.

There are 24 Soviet correspondents at present in the United States, but Mr. Oreshkov's departure will reduce the number to 23.

The United States and the Soviet Union generally engage in a policy of reciprocity on press privileges.

**Powell to Run
As Independent
If Recount Fails**

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP).—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's chief aide said last night that he would run for Congress as an independent if a recount showed that he had lost the Democratic party primary.

"If he wins on the recount, that will be it," said Odell Clark, Mr. Powell's chief of staff. "If by some reason he does not win on the recount, we're going to mass one of the biggest independent campaigns that Harlem or any place else has ever seen. He is definitely going to run as an independent."

Rep. Powell lost to state Assemblyman Charles Rangel by 206 votes, according to the final unofficial tally.

Mr. Powell, 61, who has been a congressman for 24 years, said earlier yesterday that "black people who didn't vote for me are the same who ate soup out of my bowl when they were hungry."

**Colombian Plane
Hijacked to Cuba**

BOGOTA, June 26 (UPI).—A Colombian Avianca Airlines Boeing 727 with 92 persons aboard was hijacked to Cuba today during a local flight.

An unknown number of persons aboard the three-engine jet seized it minutes before landing at Bogota, airline officials said. The hijackers then ordered the pilot to land, refuel and to fly to Barranquilla where it refueled a second time for the long overseas hop to Havana.

It was the second time the same aircraft had been hijacked to Cuba, and the 20th successful hijacking of the year in the Western Hemisphere.

Father McLaughlin sees nothing

Rivers Warns Of Threat to U.S. Defenses

Says Administration, Doves Ignore Danger

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—Rep. Mendel Rivers, D., S.C., has accused the administration and congressional military critics of leading the country into "the worst catastrophe this nation has ever encountered."

The volatile and influential House Armed Services Committee chairman charged that America's defenses against the Soviet Union were being jeopardized by the current drive to trim military spending in favor of domestic needs.

It was his first open break with President Nixon.

Rep. Rivers made his remarks in a little noticed speech Monday at the graduation ceremonies of the Naval War College at Newport, R.I.

Minor Disputes

Although Rep. Rivers and the administration have had their occasional differences over specific military programs, the disputes have generally been low key. Rep. Rivers has refrained from attacking the administration as he once attacked former defense secretary Robert S. McNamara.

Rep. Rivers said that the military faced hard times.

"And the storm clouds are being seeded further by a dangerous demagoguery that finds the military and the national security service a convenient scapegoat for grandiose domestic schemes," he declared.

Top-Level Conflict

"On the one hand," Rep. Rivers said, "the secretary of defense talks about the tremendous increase in Soviet missile strength, and on the other hand, the president talks about the need to reduce defense spending."

The result, Rep. Rivers said, was that the United States was moving away from a "flexible response" capability and back again to the doctrine of massive retaliation that prevailed in the 1950s.

"The Communists know where and when we are weak," he said. "They strike at their—not our—conveniences."

GOP Names Anti-War Priest In Rhode Island Senate Race

By Robert Reinhold

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26 (UPI).—A liberal Roman Catholic priest who opposes the war in Indochina won the Republican nomination for the Senate last night, becoming the first priest ever to run for the Senate.

Father McLaughlin, S.J., 43, will face the Democratic incumbent, John O. Pastore, 62, who has represented Rhode Island in the Senate for 20 years.

Father McLaughlin, who was selected by the Republican State Central Committee at a meeting last night, will have to run in a primary Sept. 15, but as yet he has no opposition.

The State Central Committee nominated the Jesuit priest by acclamation.

Political observers do not see his chances high for victory over Sen. Pastore, who won 33 percent of the vote in 1964, the last time he ran for election. Nevertheless, the priest says he feels the time is right for change and that he is ready to make what he calls the "terrible ascent."

Good for the Senate
"I think people feel having a clergyman might be good for the United States Senate," Father McLaughlin said in an interview yesterday, in his Providence apartment.

He had resigned his position as associate editor of America magazine, a weekly Jesuit journal published in New York, to make the race because, he said, he was increasingly distressed over the effects of the war and over what he described as Sen. Pastore's "pro-Pentagon, pro-ABM" position.

He said he favored "speedy disengagement" from Southeast Asia. "We are terribly overextended," he said, contending that every Rhode Island family paid \$1,250 a year for the war. "This is an incredibly bloated expenditure."

He attacked Sen. Pastore's stand as "terrible." The Democrat has been a supporter of the Johnson and Nixon war policies, but has wavered recently.

The solution, Father McLaughlin argued, is a political settlement in Indochina, which he said he would pursue with "ruthless fury."

The candidate is a third-generation Rhode Islander and a member of a prominent Democratic family. But he became a "progressive Republican," he said, because he felt much more at ease with moderate Republicans than with most Democrats.

He joins a growing list of Catholic priests who have entered the political arena this year. He acknowledges that some people are uneasy about priests in politics, but he says that the "crisis of hope and confidence is really a spiritual ill."

Father McLaughlin sees nothing

Nixon Staying Mum, But Agnew Plans To Go on the Stump for GOP This Year

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—President Nixon said he has no plans for campaign speeches this fall. However, Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew has lots of them.

The Vice-President's calendar for September and October, when the U.S. congressional and senatorial contests will be in full sway, is rapidly filling with speaking dates, his aides said today.

Mr. Nixon told newsmen yesterday he feels he can best serve Republican candidates by making "as good a record as possible in Washington."

Any presidential involvement in the campaign, he said, will depend on international developments. "I have no plans for any speeches in October," the President said.

On the other hand, Mr. Agnew's office said "An intensive campaign schedule is being arranged for most of those two months," for the Vice-President.

Mr. Agnew proved to be a big drawing card in the spring and early summer when he crossed the country, speaking at fund-raising affairs and throwing controversial oratorical punches.

For November Elections

Democrats to Make Veto Of Hospital Bill Major Issue

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—

Democrats served notice today that they plan to make President Nixon's veto of the \$2.76 billion Hill-Burton hospital construction bill a major issue in the November elections. The veto is considered almost certain to be overturned.

The Senate scheduled a vote

Tuesday on overriding the veto after the House yesterday again passed the measure on a 279-198 roll-call vote—27 more votes than the two-thirds majority required. It was the first time in ten years the House had voted to override a presidential veto.

Rep. John Anderson, R., Ill., who voted against the measure, said that what the electorate will remember is that Democrats voted for higher prices and Republicans for fiscal sanity.

veto as a GOP stand against health care.

But Rep. John Anderson, R., Ill.,

who voted against the measure, said that what the electorate will remember is that Democrats voted for higher prices and Republicans for fiscal sanity.

**Kennedy Favors
Stronger Defense
Of 18-Year Vote**

WASHINGTON, June 26 (UPI).—

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said yesterday that the new giving of 18-year-olds the vote is entitled to a more "energetic" legal defense than the Nixon administration appears ready to offer.

Sen. Kennedy introduced a resolution bidding the Senate hire special legal counsel to represent its position in any Supreme Court test of the Congress's power to enfranchise persons over 18 in local and federal elections.

"Today, they lined up behind the Republican President like little toy soldiers," he said. "The 18 Republicans must be defeated at the polls this November."

In the House, Rep. Ray Madden, D., Ind., warned Republicans that on Nov. 3 voters will remember the

onset of the Nixon administration.

Sen. Kennedy suggested that either former Solicitor General Archibald Cox or Paul Freudenthal, both of the Harvard law school, should be considered for the task of appearing as a friend of the court on behalf of the Senate.

Mr. Cox and Mr. Freudenthal are among the scholars who maintain that the law is constitutional as "appropriate" to enforce the Constitution's equal-protection guarantee.

Sen. Kennedy said such

special counsel had been employed

half a dozen times in American history.

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Tonkin Repeal

The Senate has repealed the Tonkin Gulf Resolution with the same haste and confusion of purpose that attended its adoption six years ago.

Administration supporters, who pushed the repeal to a vote before the Senate had an opportunity to debate it at length, maintain that the Tonkin Resolution has become unnecessary to justify the continuing American presence in Indochina. They sought by their action to minimize the significance of the separate repeal move initiated by Senate doves.

A more serious and, in our view, more correct interpretation of the importance of the Tonkin Resolution was offered by the State Department last December. In opposing burgeoning repeal sentiment, the department then argued that the resolution had "consequences for Southeast Asia which go beyond the war in Vietnam."

The authorization of the resolution gave the President as commander-in-chief "to take all necessary measures to repel any armed attack against the forces of the United States and to prevent further aggression" in Southeast Asia, was in fact the principal legal justification for President Johnson's commitment of combat troops to Vietnam. It also provided the underpinning for every

other act of escalation in Southeast Asia. Removal of this congressional blank check significantly diminished the President's constitutional position on military operations in Indochina.

Now, however, the administration asserts that its actions in Vietnam and Cambodia are validated by the President's constitutional power to protect the lives of American troops. Yet, once the original authority for the presence of those troops in Southeast Asia has been removed, the commander-in-chief's protective powers must clearly be confined to steps necessary to insure their safe and expeditious withdrawal.

Whatever the intentions of some of those who voted for repeal, the Senate's overwhelming renunciation of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution represents a significant reversal of congressional support for the Indochina war and strong legislative commitment to move forward with the promised withdrawal.

It should also serve as a deterrent to prolongation of the current creeping United States intervention in Cambodia. That presidential initiative can best be checked by prompt Senate adoption, without further modification, of the Cooper-Church amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

One-Third of a Nation

Luckily for the country the end-product of five years of work by the Public Land Law Review Commission is a report, not yet a piece of legislation. As a study, curiously outmoded in tone, it can be read, pondered and put on the shelf. As an omnibus bill for the reform of American land policy, it would call for alarm signals from every conservation group in the land.

A document of 342 pages compiled over five years by a body of 13 congressmen and six presidential appointees cannot be fully analyzed in a day. But certain disturbing concepts in the report are quickly apparent: they are not encouraging to those who like to feel the country is moving away from the idea of the dollar-sign as the measure of progress.

Through this study is the outworn notion that the public lands should be administered, not just with economy, but with maximum economic efficiency. That is to say, with the object of getting the greatest financial yield for the smallest financial investment—a philosophy appropriate to banking but not to the administering of nearly one-third of the country's land area, a territory larger than the whole of Argentina.

It is the commission's view that the disposition of any given tract of land should be considered from the standpoint of what "dominant use" would yield "maximum benefit." Tracts promising a high timber yield (close to half the nationally owned forest) would be classified for commercial timber production.

Throughout the report gestures are made to environmental protection, but the overriding emphasis is on timber sales, not on the uses of the forest as watershed and as refuge for wildlife and human life alike.

Similarly, in the commission's view, a range area might be assigned to the grazing

of cattle as its dominant use, though it, too, might have intangible scenic values or serve as a watershed. The economics of the situation would ultimately dictate its sale to private cattle interests.

The commission does not propose scrapping the irresponsible Mining Act of 1871, which robbed the country of surface land as well as the riches beneath. It seeks merely to modify that law for "mineral exploration and development have a preference over some or all other uses in much of our public lands."

In keeping with the document's general suggestion is made that the President's budget for public land programs show the relationship between costs and benefits of each program, as though a sumbeam in a glade could be recorded on a ledger.

Politically, the commission proposes a far greater exercise of congressional authority over public lands than now obtains. That authority has no doubt been spread thin throughout the executive agencies, and not always in the public interest. But we are far from sure that the answer lies in concentrating all control in companion committees of the House and Senate.

The tendency is strong on Capitol Hill to fill such committees with Westerners, whose states contain most of the public lands. And Western politics has long been imbued with the concept that natural resources are to be used, and used profitably.

Headed by Rep. Wayne Aspinall of Colorado, this congressional commission is itself a case in point. Its few serious environmentalists are hopelessly outnumbered by traditional believers in quick and tangible returns from the land. Thus it is no surprise that the group's report stirs anxiety, even dismay, among dedicated conservationists.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Mediterranean Munich?

The UN secretary-general came back very satisfied from the U.S.S.R. He considers that his mission of bringing closer together American and Soviet positions on the Middle East was crowned with success... What the two superpowers appear eager to prevent is a major confrontation between themselves. Is this awareness of a very serious danger, corroborated by Mr. Thant, enough for dictating peace? Certainly not. Indeed, the American plan solicits concessions from each of the belligerents. But these concessions are not of equal importance and this is bound to be the stumbling block for the quest of an agreement. A quite platonic declaration of intentions will be required, from one side.

But it will be demanded from the other side to give up the security won from an enemy whose proclaimed intention was the pure and simple destruction of the Israeli state.

It therefore appears regrettable and dangerous to us that America engages in a course of abandonment and strives to push Israel along with it instead of asserting its formal determination to give Soviet expansionism in the Middle East a stunning blow. What we are now threatened with is nothing other than a Mediterranean Munich.

—From *L'Aurore* (Paris).

* * *

As time goes on we shall hear more details of the American plan, but what can be gleaned now is not encouraging. That the

—From the *Jerusalem Post*.

Israel, it now seems clear, has tacitly abandoned its demand, up to now unshakable, that there must be face-to-face negotiations between it and the Arab states. By this concession an important obstacle would be removed. On the Arab side there are more reasons about for President Nasser to find the idea of peace attractive than there have been for a long time. He cannot really relish the massive Russian domination of his country, which strengthens daily. He cannot relish the growing power of the Jordan-based guerrillas. That Secretary Rogers studiously refrained from announcing further military aid to Israel strongly suggests that he may have sensed an Arab wind there to be caught if the sails are set right.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

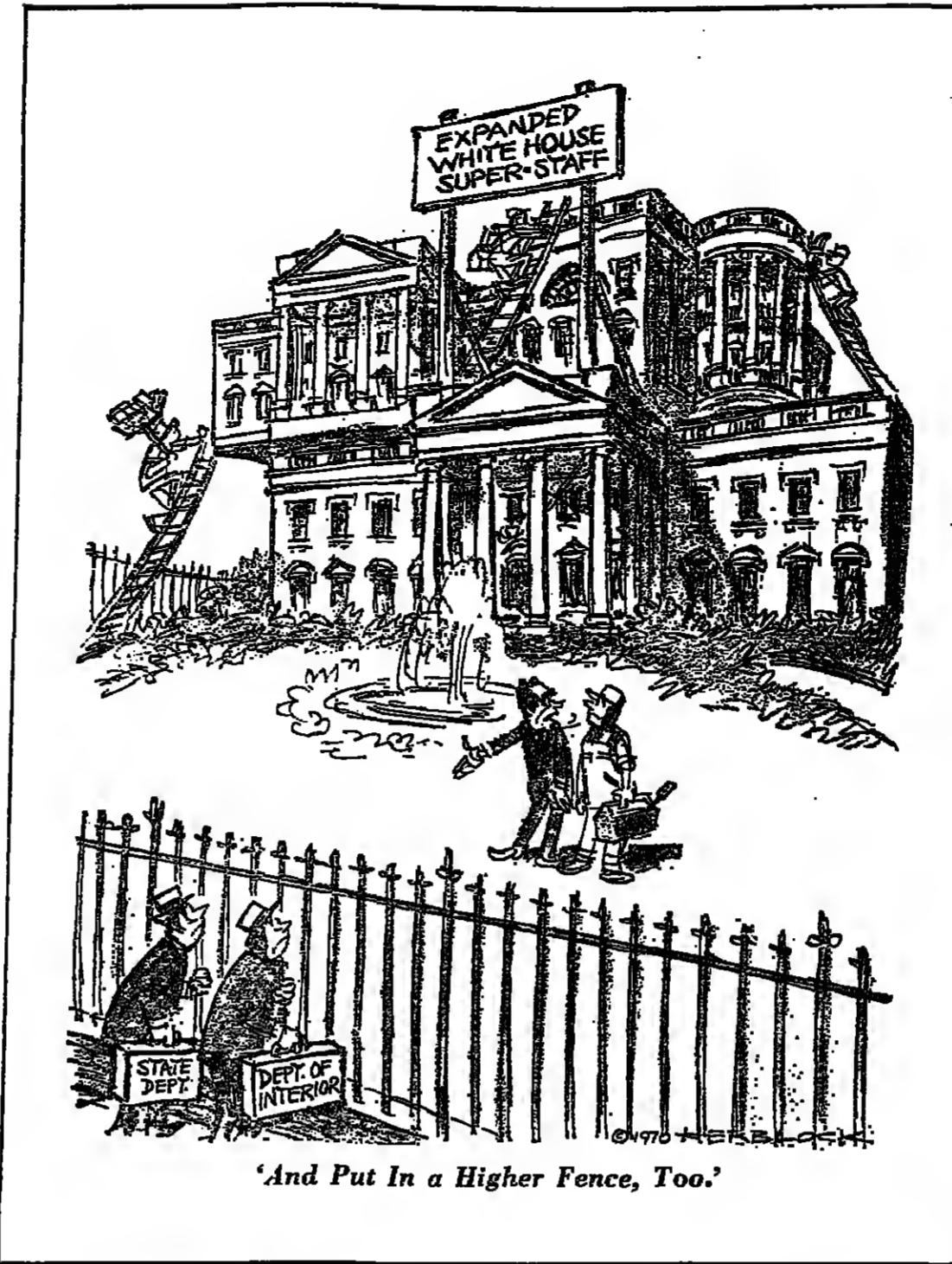
Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 27, 1885

Fifty Years Ago

June 27, 1920

PARIS—Agitation against the high cost of living continues to be reported from divers cities. At Duisburg a crowd invaded the market and compelled the dealers to sell their products at very low figures. At Heidelberg the Safety Police have occupied the town and arrested the members of a committee formed by the workers for the purpose of controlling prices.



'And Put In a Higher Fence, Too.'

The Children's Crusade

By Joseph Alsop

WASHINGTON.—The most interesting aspect of the New York primary was what did not happen. That antique monster, Rep. John J. Rooney, did not get beaten by a fairly personable "peace" candidate, Peter Elkenberry.

Elkenberry, a lawyer rather briefly resident in Rooney's 14th Congressional District, had the special endorsement of the great student Movement for a New Congress. The movement's foundation at Princeton caused a lot of headlines, suggesting that the pure-in-heart would soon drive the money-changers from the temple of American politics.

After Elkenberry won the movement's endorsement at a huge student meeting at Columbia University, scores of the pure-in-heart flooded into the faintly astonished 14th District, carrying their good intentions like nosegays. In neighborhoods like Greenpoint, one must add, it is never a bad idea to have a nosegay.

There was important advance publicity, too, about the Rooney-Elkenberry contest. In sum, if Elkenberry had edged out Rooney by 11,000 to 10,000 votes, we should now be hearing the triumph of the pure-in-heart being trumpeted to all the world. But as it was just the other way around, the result has been passed over, almost in silence.

To be sure, negative news is never very impressive—unless you give a bit of thought to it. In this case, what needs thinking about is the response that would have been evoked, if any of the three sitting representatives had been defeated in their primaries with conspicuous student help.

Quite rightly, that would have given powerful impetus to the dissenting students' drive toward political participation this year. Contrariwise, three failures in a row are bound to be a hit dampening. A loss of steam is unavoidable, in fact.

Moreover, that is not the end of New York's bad news for the stu-

dents and their older admirers.

The Democratic ticket nominated in New York is an astonishing mish-mash. None of its chosen members showed any personal pulling power except the black candidate for lieutenant governor, Basil Paterson, and Sen. Robert Kennedy's former aide, Adam Walinsky, running for attorney general.

Special Target

Earlier still, in Philadelphia, great numbers of students attempted, albeit on a less organized basis, to help an ultra "peace" candidate, Nicholas Lamont, defeat Rep. James A. Byrne. As a member of the House Armed Services Committee, Byrne was a special target. Lamont's campaign was exceptionally well financed. But Byrne won by nearly three-to-one. And this result therefore went wholly unnoticed.

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The primary was also the end of

the able Theodore Sorenson

for the Senate nomination by Rep. Richard L. Oettinger, by a particularly slick, costly, television-heavy campaign. This is the third time this kind of vastly expensive, Madison Avenue-glossy campaign has won a major Democratic senatorial primary this year.

But the proof that this kind of

campaign is growing more and more effective really favors the Republicans. If money helps so much, in truth, the Republicans will certainly get by far the most help next November.

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Wooden Indian

Meanwhile, the gubernatorial nominee, former Justice Arthur Goldberg, performed like a liberal version of a wooden Indian, with particularly remorseless built-in sound effects. With his standing, Goldberg should have given a heavy drubbing to his opponent, Howard Samuels. Instead, Samuels came from behind so fast that Goldberg's margin was almost humiliatingly narrow.

Goldberg has assets that the last Democratic gubernatorial nominee did not have—above all, the liberal party nomination. But he must now face the leading comer—from behind of all time, Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. And the polls already show Rockefeller surging upward from the underdog position he had had a few months ago.

Finally, the able Theodore Sorenson was beaten for the Senate nomination by Rep. Richard L. Oettinger, by a particularly slick, costly, television-heavy campaign. This is the third time this kind of vastly expensive, Madison Avenue-glossy campaign has won a major Democratic senatorial primary this year.

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campaign is growing more and more effective really favors the Republicans. If money helps so much, in truth, the Republicans will certainly get by far the most help next November.

Powell—Pro and Con

I think the two letters on Enoch Powell in Wednesday's Herald Tribune ought not to go unanswered. The tone of the letters, which mention an "explosive situation" and qualify Britain as a potential "multiracial place of squalor"—which Mr. Powell, it seems, exists to cure—is lamentable. Though one letter mentions "prissy, antisepic" liberals, I think that as a British subject, and a wholeheartedly prissy and antisepic opponent of racism in any form, it ought to be said that Mr. Powell's rhetoric by no means convinces all of use in Britain that pigmentation means what Mr. Powell says it means. Mr. Powell's increased majority in Wolverhampton is a fact, but to me this may be no more important than a high poll for Hitler was during the war.

DAVID NEWTON-DE MOLINA.

Nice. ***

The comments on Enoch Powell

in The New York Times editorial

which you printed Tuesday seem

to an Englishman, not so much un-

pleasant and unwarranted as mere-

ly ludicrous. If the reader, instead

of relying upon the extraordinary

judgments of Anthony Lewis, were

to read what Mr. Powell has ac-

complished, he might, in future be

less likely to make such a fool of

himself.

CHARLES PRIESTLEY.

Basingstoke, England.

Cost of Being Saved

Cambodia's new ambassador to

the United States, Sonn Voun-

sa, has already publicly thank-

ed President Nixon for "having

saved us from the hands of the

Communists."

The facts, as well as the customary sham, should be considered. Shortly before President Nixon began saving Cambodia, the people of that country lived and let live. In major part they had been spared the terrible violence going on just across their frontier. Prince Sihanouk ruled the nation in a manner that seemed to satisfy most of his people. He was a defender of the capitalist system. The sovereignty of Cambodia was genuine. Phnom Penh maintained relations with and was in communication with all the world. There is nothing to show that Sihanouk had not achieved a modus vivendi with the Vietnamese Communists infiltrators of the sanctuaries. In fact there is evidence to show that Cambodia profited financially from it.

Then Nixon began saving Cambodia. In the first emotional and excited days of the new government of Lon Nol, the Cambodians committed the heartbreaking massacre of the Vietnamese refugees, an incomprehensible act which may, alone, doom Cambodia's hopes for independence for all time. The invasion was begun. Cambodians in unknown numbers have been and are now being bombed and burned to death. Their countryside is being laid waste in an openly proclaimed scorched-earth policy. Phnom Penh is cut off from the outside by the Communists. Lon Nol retains a grasp on only a fraction of the recently unified country, and where it will all end no one knows.

That the Cambodian adventure may prove a boon to Richard Nixon's geopolitics is one thing; but for a Cambodian to find himself in what is happening to his country is quite another.

CYRIL H. B. DILLING.

Monroe.

INTERNATIONAL

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Survey Shows Americans Are Fattest People in World

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—A new government survey shows American men and women to be larger and fatter on the average than their counterparts around the world, probably because of overeating and sedentary habits.

Excessively fat arms, a direct measure of body fat, were one of the major criteria used.

On that score, America's fat men are found to be "even larger than otherlanders, usually considered well fed population," the report said.

Waistlines were not compared on an international basis because waistline figures were not available from other countries. But the researchers implied that Americans in the 18-24-year age group average larger waist girths than their counterparts in American colleges more than 50 years ago.

The report was based on a nationwide, randomized examination of certain physical measurements of 6,676 men and women aged 15 to 79 years, inclusive. The survey was part of the U.S. Public Health Service's national health survey, conducted from October, 1968, through December, 1969. Analysis of the fatty phases has just been completed.

Principal Conclusion: "Men and women in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States were found to be larger and fatter than those groups in other countries for whom comparable data were available..."

"Overweight and sedentary habits with little physical exercise are probably responsible."

The report added this caution: "The importance of fat is that it constitutes a hazard to health but it is the most liable body tissue and the most amenable to alteration. Obese persons have been found to have lower life expectancy, to be at greater risk during surgical procedures, and to be more subject to cardiovascular diseases, strokes, and diabetes than persons of lean or average physique."

Oslo Parliament Backs EEC Bid

OSLO, June 26 (AP)—Norway's parliament has given its support to the government's bid for full membership in the European Economic Community (EEC). The 132-to-17 vote last night came after a two-day debate.

Initial talks on the applications for membership by Norway, Britain, Denmark and Ireland start at Luxembourg June 30.

Government ministers emphasized that Norway's membership hinges on what special arrangements for fisheries and agriculture the government's negotiators are able to obtain from the six original EEC members during the talks.

The session was attended again by top American negotiator, Paul Smith, who flew to Washington earlier in the week and who conferred with President Nixon. Mr. Smith was unofficially reported to have returned to Vienna in a specific U.S. proposal for fitting back the U.S.-Soviet rocket. The official conference, however, that Mr. Smith came back with no new instructions and that there had been only a "casual reference" to a trip to Washington in the final part of today's session.

Shah, Farah in Romania
VIENNA, June 26 (UPI)—The Shah of Iran and Empress Farah have in Bucharest today from Moscow to begin a five-day official visit, the Romanian news agency Agerpres said.

Greek Military Plans to Try 17

ATHENS, June 26 (AP)—Two separate special military courts will try 17 persons, including three women, on charges of attempting to overthrow the army-backed Greek regime.

The defendants were all described as Communists. The trials start July 6. Life imprisonment is the maximum penalty.

The group includes three members of the outlawed Greek Communist party based in Moscow. The three men were arrested last month after secretly entering Greece.

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United Press International
CAPITAL QUESTION—Rampaging youths of Pescara, Italy, storm barricades in street fighting which followed a demonstration against the possible naming of a rival town, Aquila, as capital of the Abruzzi region.

Police Curb Riots in Pescara, 28 Injured in Italian Clashes

Later, sidebar strike began, followed by a sit-in at city hall and stone-throwing incidents in main streets.

Strikes at Fiat Plant

TURIN, Italy, June 26 (UPI)—Fiat of Turin, Italy's leading car manufacturer, was affected by sporadic strikes for the fifth day in a row today as workers pressed demands for higher production bonuses.

Today Fiat employees refused to work for three to four hours on each shift in various departments.

During yesterday's walkout, a worker who had not joined the stoppage was injured.

24-Hour Strike

Most of the city's inhabitants took part earlier in a 24-hour general strike to protest suggestions that the rival city of L'Aquila, located inland about 45 miles, be named capital of the newly established region of Abruzzi.

It was the first such dispute since the June 7 elections to pick administrators for 15 regions. In most cases, capitals are obvious—Rome for the Lazio region, for example—while in other, smaller regions there is still some juggling by cities for the honor.

About 20,000 residents of Pescara demanded that their city be named capital during mass demonstrations yesterday. A few hours

23, He's Named As President Of U.S. College

NEW YORK, June 26 (UPI)—A 23-year-old graduate student will become the nation's youngest college president on Aug. 1 when he takes over the presidency of Franconia College in New Hampshire.

Leon Bottstein's appointment to head the private liberal arts college near Laconia, was announced yesterday by Joseph Monserat, president of the New York City Board of Education. Mr. Bottstein

has been an aide to Mr. Monserat since he received his master's degree from Harvard.

"With this appointment the greatest cop-out of our times, the generation gap, will be exploded," Mr. Monserat said.

The Rev. Paul W. Rahmeler, president of Franconia's board of trustees, said: "We're not taking Leon because he's 23. No, we would avoid him because he's 23. Age here is irrelevant." Mr. Bottstein, who is currently working on a doctorate, will also teach history at the nine-year-old college.

2 Red Satellites

MOSCOW, June 26 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today launched two more satellites, one of them as a communications relay station, into orbit around the earth, the official news agency Tass said. Tass identified the two moonlets as Cosmos 350 and a new "Molniya 1."

The latter was hurled into space to ensure long distance telephone, telegraph and radio communications as well as the transmission of central television programs.

DEATH NOTICE

The death is announced with sorrow of ROBERT LISTER MACNEIL, 60, of BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 26 (AP)—Robert Lister Macneil, 60, The Macneil of Barra, 45th Chief of Clan Macneil and of that ilk died here yesterday.

Mr. Macneil will be buried in St. Cieran's Chapel on the grounds of Kisimul Castle on the Isle of Barra off the Scottish coast, the ancestral home of the clan. He

spent the last 30 years restoring the castle as a national landmark of Britain.

Silver Dollar Sam

NEW ORLEANS, June 26 (AP)—Sylvestro (Silver Dollar Sam) Carollo, 74, a one-time Mafia figure in Louisiana under indictment for illegal entry, died here this morning.

Mr. Carollo's failing health had prevented his appearance in federal court for arraignment on a charge that he entered the United States illegally.

Soviet Police Reportedly Raid Homes of Jews Tied to Hijack

By James F. Clarity

MOSCOW, June 26 (NYT)—Security police in Leningrad seized personal letters, books and other articles from the homes of a number of Jews in connection with the reported attempt to hijack a Soviet airliner, according to information received here today.

The information, contained in a letter addressed to Soviet Prosecutor General Roman A. Rudenko, said that the articles were taken from the homes of eight Jews arrested in connection with the attempted hijack, as well as from "many other" persons. The letter denied that the persons whose homes were searched were involved in the reported attempt to seize a plane on June 15, which resulted in the arrest of 12 persons at Leningrad's Smolny Airport.

Leningrad newspaper have reported that the incident took place but no details of the case have been officially disclosed and the Moscow news media have not mentioned it. Despite the virtual official silence, the incident and the arrests and searches are common knowledge in Moscow's Jewish community.

8 Not Involved

Reliable sources have said that some of the 12 persons arrested at the airport were Jews. The letter to the prosecutor general said that the eight others arrested on the day of the incident wanted to emigrate to Israel, but were not involved in the alleged hijack plot.

The letter was signed by Viktor Lopushansky, a Jewish resident of Leningrad, who said his home had also been searched. In the security police, the letter said, seized as "implements of crime" letters and postcards received from Israel, telegrams in which the words "Jew" or "Jewish" appeared, self-teaching Hebrew manuals, tapes of Jewish songs, novels and books on Jewish history. Also seized, the letter said, were typewriters and seven small-caliber rifle cartridges from the home of a Jew who had once been a police investigator.

"In the course of the preliminary investigation of my comrades," the letter said, "the investigators spoke repeatedly about their participation in this incident."

Not in Leningrad

The letter said that on the day of the airport incident, some of the eight Jews arrested were not in Leningrad. One was said to have been on vacation in Odessa, others in suburban towns.

"What connection could they have had with the incident at Smolny Airport?" the letter asked.

Carl J. Austrian

NEW YORK, June 26 (AP)—Carl J. Austrian, 77, a lawyer who led U.S. economic warfare against Nazi Germany in Turkey during World War II, died yesterday after a long illness.

During the war Mr. Austrian served as special assistant to Laurence Reinhardt, U.S. Ambassador to Turkey. His actual job was to engage in economic warfare against the Germans.

Through the U.S. Commercial Co., a dummy corporation, he bought chrome, wool, oil and other strategic materials of value to the German war effort.

The Macneil of Barra

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ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, 80 Ave. Roche (50), Saturday Mass: 8:30 p.m. (Engl.) Sunday Masses: 8:30 (Latin) 10:30 & 11:30 a.m. (Engl.) 12:15 p.m. Confession: Saturday 12:30 to 12:30 & 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday 11:30 to 12:30 & 4:30 to 6:30 p.m.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH, 85 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7e. Morning Worship: 11:00. Nursery care 11:30. Dr. Everett G. Haagen, preaching. E. J. Presbyterian Organist. (Unterdenominational).

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL, 23 Ave. George V, Paris 8e. Holy Communion: 12:30. Sunday School: 10:30.

Sunday Service & Service 10:45. Very Rev. Sturgis L. Hildreth, D.D., Dean. Canon J. McNamee-Ni, Precentor, organist. Welcome for summer visitors. Episcopal—All denominations invited.

GERMANY—FRANKFURT

ST. MARY'S R.O. Masses in Our Lady's Sat. 8 p.m., Sun. 11 a.m. Our 10 a.m. in Frankfurt Dom 10:30 p.m. P. Beck Ad der Heide 33. Oberursel. Tel. 58647.

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Realités

Canadian Policy Will Stress Aid to Underdeveloped Lands

By Gerald Wating

OTTAWA, June 26 (UPI)—A changed emphasis in Canadian foreign policy—increasingly evident over the past year or more—was officially spelled out yesterday in Foreign Minister Mitchell Sharp's detailed policy statement to the House of Commons.

The statement, based on a complete review of foreign policy initiated by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau two years ago, gives highest priorities to foreign relations to:

• International factors affecting Canada's economic growth such as export markets, capital flows, currency problems, technological imports and improved transportation.

• Efforts to resolve race conflicts and raise the living standards of underdeveloped countries through economic and technical aid and develop international law.

• Programs to enhance the quality of life in Canada through cultural, technological and scientific exchanges.

French-Canadian Factor

This governmental decision relates to subordinate positions policies dealing with safeguarding Canadian sovereignty and independence, with world peace and security, and with preservation of the human environment. But Canada will not neglect these areas, which will merely be placed in a new pattern of emphasis."

7 Italians Held For Adulterating Wine With Sugar

ROME, June 26 (AP)—Seven Italian industrialists and salesmen have been charged with adulterating and marketing hundreds of tons of wine with sugar meant for animal feed, the Health Ministry announced today.

The ministry said that 433 tons of adulterated wine were seized from three different firms in the wine-growing region of Monferrato, southeast of Turin. In a similar operation 8,976 gallons of wine were seized at Gela, Sicily, where police also seized 112 tons of animal feed sugar.

Among those charged were Giuseppe Zambito, owner of the Zambito firm of Marsala, and Enzo Sciascia, of the Sciascia firm of Gela. Both firms are Sicilian. Mr. Zambito was charged with having ordered the production of adulterated wine in Monferrato.

The addition of sugar to wine is banned by law in Italy. The penalty can be from one to five years in jail.

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Dudman-V: Suddenly, After 40 Days, Freedom!

By Richard Dudman
Chief Washington Correspondent
of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch
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UNDER a new moon we set out on a 12-mile hike that took us eventually to freedom. It was just over a month since we had been captured. It would be another week before we would be out from behind the guerrilla lines in Cambodia.

The tall North Vietnamese officer had just given us the happy news that at last we were to be set free. Anh Ba, the leader of our guards, squatted beside us as we made ready. He said we have to move fast because there might be some bombing.

Beth Elizabeth Pond of the Christian Science Monitor—put a hand on my shoulder to conceal her face if necessary. Mike, Michael Morrow of Dispatch News Service International—and I each had a 15-pound, salami-shaped sack of rice over our shoulders. "If we see people," said Anh Ba, "they will think you are soldiers."

It was a long, silent and exhausting march. In the distance we could see the lights from an American military base on Black Widow Mountain, in South Vietnam across the border.

At 3 a.m.—six hours after we started—we reached our destination. To our surprise, we found ourselves back in the big Cambodian house from which we had fled three weeks earlier ahead of a pre-dawn attack by Allied forces.

After we slept for a while, Beth, Mike and I set to work on a joint statement that the North Vietnamese commander had asked us to prepare. He wanted us to tell of our treatment, to compare the action of the guerrillas and the Allied forces and to evaluate the results of the invasion.

We recounted our experiences, including the rough treatment Mike and I underwent the first day and our observations of the relations between guerrillas and villagers.

We concluded by saying:

"On the basis of our observations, we believe that the invasion of Cambodia by American and Saigon troops cannot be successful. It has done nothing except to bring a bitter and prolonged war to a peaceful country and has made peace in the Indochina war more difficult to achieve."

A day or so later the guerrillas asked us to include something for use on their radio station.

They suggested that I read our joint statement and that Mike record an article he had prepared for his news agency.

Richard Dudman, veteran reporter for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on Southeast Asian affairs, spent 40 days along with two other correspondents—as a captive of Communist guerrillas in Cambodia. In this article he describes the activities preceding his release, the trip out of Cambodia and what the guerrillas expected the correspondents to do after being freed.

It was the only such request they ever made of us. I don't know whether they ever broadcast our remarks or not.

While we were waiting for our release to be arranged, we decided to show our guards that we appreciated the safety they had provided us. At a small ceremony we offered them little farewell gifts—Beth's scarf for Chi Thanh, a Vietnamese nurse who was with us for a few days; Mike's door key for Anh Ba; my belt for Anh Tu, who had admired it; my shirt for Anh Qui, a nasty young man who had an eye for women; my knife for Yogi, who was fond of picking up strange little fruit that he was always gathering in the woods, and to Anh Hai, the chess set that Mike and I had carved.

They were touched but refused to keep anything but the chessmen. Anh Ba explained: "We understand that these things do not have much value. They are very simple little mementos, but in another way they are very important things. For example, the key that you have given me means that at any time I want, I can go into your house. It means that your house is my house and symbolizes that we all are very close friends."

They offered us no gifts because, they said, "you still have some difficult times to go through." The maintenance of face was involved here, for reciprocity is a firm rule in the Orient. So is the concept that to return something you might like to have is a higher virtue than to accept it.

This gift-giving ceremony must seem strange to people in the United States who see our captivity as an ordeal. We didn't feel that way about it at all. I told our guards when we offered them gifts that I wouldn't have missed the whole experience for the world. I still feel that way. During the 40 days we were prisoners, I often said jokingly, "If we get out of this alive, we have one hell of a story."

On June 14, a number of strangers came to the big house where we were staying. There was a shifty-eyed little man who always spoke with his hand covering his buck teeth. Two local village chairmen arrived for tea and told us they were

happy that we had decided to come and visit them.

Another arrival was the talkative photographer who earlier gave me a message for Sen. J. William Fulbright. Zach Ali had told us earlier they would take a picture of us with the gifts we had offered them. But then there was an abrupt change in plan. The gifts were switched and the only guerrilla shown with us in the picture was Yogi, the former Cambodian Army officer, who was posed wearing a pistol as if to guard dangerous prisoners. The photographer apparently had suddenly been ordered to emphasize the Cambodian army unit the Vietnamese.

Food and Founds

That day, too, we received a promised interview with a local Cambodian military commander.

We had been required to submit written questions several days earlier. He arrived that day with seven other armed men. From our little room a bit later we could hear the commander going over the answers that were to be given to us.

He reported his remarks immediately after we were set free. We could not verify his claims but we regarded them as potentially significant. He said that forces loyal to Norodom Sihanouk, the ousted head of state, completely controlled three provinces of eastern Cambodia and a total population of two million.

During that interview we saw the first time the Cambodian Liberation front's flag. It is the Cambodian national flag with a blue-striped top and bottom and an outline of the ruins of Angkor Wat on a red field. The revolutionaries have added in white the letters FUNK, standing for the French name of the front, Front Uni de Nation Khmer.

When the Cambodian commander and his party left we feasted on rice and dog meat and other dishes contributed by neighbors. They gave us each a neat stack of 5,000 piasters in crisp, new bills and 100 Cambodian rials. At black market rates, it came to about \$13 for each of us.

About 2:30 p.m., we and our five guards piled into a small Italian taxi-bus. It was the first time we had traveled in daylight except when fleeing from an attack.

Near a village, we saw people from the surrounding countryside streaming along the road toward a parade ground in front of the elementary school. Our bus stopped at the grounds, and we suddenly realized that this was a mass meeting in our honor.

About a thousand people had gathered. We were ushered into the parade area and seated at a table covered with blue paper. Thirty Cambodian soldiers armed with a variety of Communist-made and captured American weapons, kept the crowd in place.

Red and blue banners with gold letters were carried on poles. One said: "Long live the Khmer people" and another: "Long live solidarity of the Indochina people." A third, which appeared to be brand new, said: "We thank the American people who support our struggle for independence."

A Rare Laugh

When the speeches started I took off my beret and a snicker swept the crowd. Bald heads are rare in Cambodia.

An officer spoke to the crowd over a public address system, expressing "thanks" to the American people who support our struggle. Unfortunately, he added, "the American people have at their head Richard Nixon, who is an aggressor."

The meeting broke up with a sudden rainstorm. The crowd began dispersing. We sought shelter on the porch of the elementary school. By then it was dark and we were directed to climb through a window.

In the dark classroom, a dim flashlight was switched on, and we found ourselves once again face to face with the tall North Vietnamese commander, who was such a key figure in our whole experience, as well as the Cambodian commander who had given us the interview.

They gave us safe conduct passes. Typed in Cambodian on filmy onionskin paper with our names inscribed in ink, they were headed "Military Region 203—Independent Cambodian front. Certificate of release of prisoners."

We learned later that the passes contained a peculiar statement to the effect that they were releasing us because they considered us "awakened." I take this to mean that they believed they would be given fair treatment in any account we wrote of our experience.

We set out the next after-

noon, after a second meal, dinner and more speeches. Anh Hai had left his wife then, and Anh Ba was in charge. He sat in the front seat of the green jeep we were using and watched for Allied helicopters.

At dark, we left the jeep and climbed aboard motorcycles. Each of us rode on the back seat, behind an armed guard. In the column were four other bikers, ridden by three of our guards—Anh Tu, Anh Ba and Anh Qui—and my strange, a heavy-set, musty soldier wearing a Mao Tse-tung medallion.

The strange, who was of pure Chinese descent, led the way on tiny, winding paths in the forest and over narrow dirt roads between rice paddies. We bounded along the pathways at speeds up to 30 miles an hour.

I think Mike's knowledge of the Vietnamese language had saved our lives the first day, and it proved invaluable the rest of the time. Beth noted her only complaint in nearly six weeks—when needles were falling from the ceiling of one of our houses into her soup. I'm sure the three of us will remain good friends the rest of our lives.

Toward the end of our three-hour ride, we came to a stop while two of the guerrillas went ahead to reconnoiter. They came back to report it was safe, and we rode our bikes onto Route 1, the same highway to which we had been captured 40 days earlier.

We pulled under the marquee of a darkened restaurant. Our guards roused the owner, and he brought us a snack. We were supposed to spend the rest of the night there but the owner balked, so we rode a quarter of a mile down the highway to another building.

We shook hands and embraced the three guerrillas who had been with us throughout our captivity. They warned us to be sure to be careful and we urged them to hurry back to a safer area.

As they climbed onto their bikes, one of us asked, "What time is it?" One of them answered, "Ten minutes to eleven." Then they were gone. It seemed a strange ending.

We were free at last. We had stayed in 19 Cambodian houses.

We estimated that we had traveled 200 miles.

For the first time since we had been taken prisoner on May 7, Beth, Mike and I were alone again. I can't think of two people I would rather have shared such an experience with. I had come to admire Mike's coolness and good judgment and Beth's courage and placid nature.

We agreed that night as we stood on the deserted highway that we would not disclose the exact place on Route 1 where we were released.

We were afraid that to do so might jeopardize the chances of other Western correspondents still held prisoner. We had asked for information about the colleagues a number of times but could learn nothing. We can only hope that they will be as fortunate as we were.

Hitching 'Home'

After sleeping that night in a building where the guerrillas had left us, we were up at dawn on June 18 to hitchhike into Saigon. All the traffic seemed to be going in the opposite direction and it was four hours before a United States Army truck picked us up and took us to the port of the way.

A few minutes later we caught a ride in a South Vietnamese truck convoy returning empty from Phnom Penh to Saigon. Since they did not have to stop at checkpoints, we arrived in town shortly after noon without anyone knowing it.

We tried to hide to avoid interviews, knowing our most important work was to write our own stories as quickly as possible. One of the first things we did on reaching Saigon was to send a cablegram to Sihanouk expressing appreciation for our release and saying that it gave us hope that our colleagues still missing in Cambodia would also be set free.

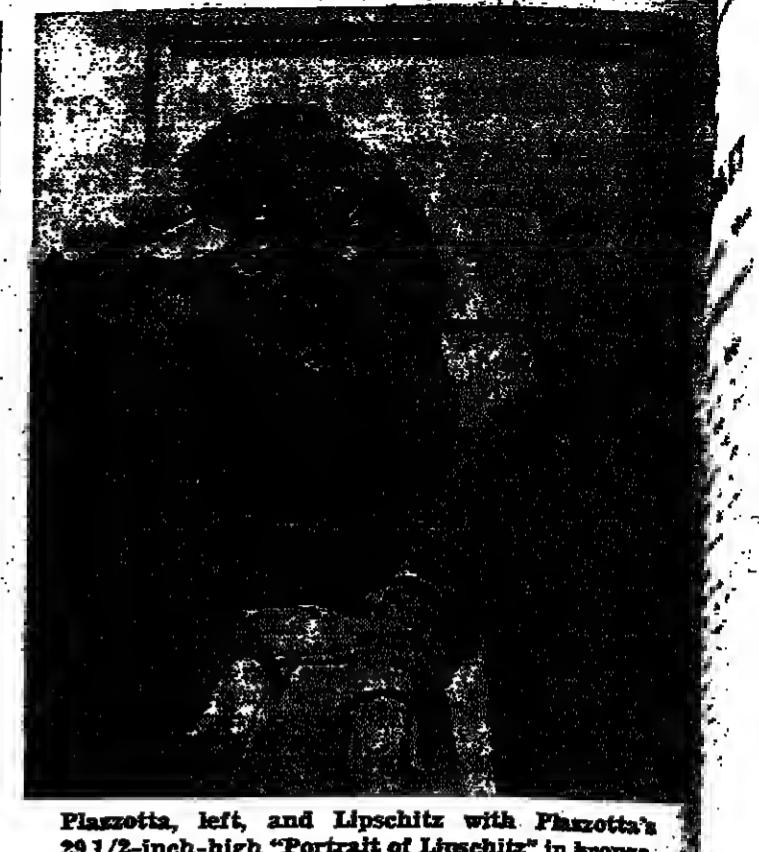
We still don't know why we, rather than others, were released. I suspect it is partly because of the enormous amount of publicity over our capture and certain personal appeals made to Sihanouk and the government of North Vietnam.

Until we arrived in Saigon, we had no idea of the massive efforts that had been made to obtain our release. Pleas had been sent through diplomatic channels, peace groups, private and public organizations. Newspeople throughout the world had helped. I am most grateful to all of them.

Almost the first thing I did on arriving in Saigon was to place a call to my home in Washington, D.C. Surprisingly, it got through without much delay.

I heard the operator say, "I have a call from Richard Dudman in Saigon." There was a gasp at the other end, and I heard my wife saying over and over, "Richard, Richard, Richard."

Next: An analysis from behind the lines—the American invasion of Cambodia appears to be a disastrous failure of American policy.



Pazzotta, left, and Lipschitz with Pazzotta's 29 1/2-inch-high "Portrait of Lipschitz" in bronze.

Art in London: How One Sculptor Looks to Another

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, June 26.—For the first time since he sat for Modigliani, the sculptor Jacques Pazzotta recently sat for fellow-sculptor Eno Pazzotta for a portrait bust, one of the 46 pieces included in an exhibition of Pazzotta's recent work at the Grosvenor Gallery, 30 Davies Street. Trained by Meunier at the Brera Academy, Pazzotta has a command of technique which must from time to time be an embarrassment rather than an asset, since he is capable of modeling and carving with equal facility, and since he can with little difficulty work in the manner of any of the great classical sculptors.

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ART MARKET

Bonnard Show Salesmanship

Between Melikian

JUNE 26.—The exhibition of Pierre Bonnard's painting and work at the Galerie Berès, 25 avenue des Champs-Élysées, is the latest in the commercial art world between dealers.

The dealers have been beaten by the auctioneers own weapons by, for example, concentrating the possible number of the same place for a show. This, of course, is a favor for clients and a kind of thing done at art fairs.

Twenty-five antique dealers red up more sophistication of the technique. By only selecting their items reducing them to the pick at the Paris art market after, they managed to put show at the Hotel George that was ten times superior to any auction held anywhere in the world in recent years.

They cut the viewing down to nine days, a really short time for a fair. Berès has up with a new way to do with auction houses.

Show With Theme

anizing an exhibition

around a theme is just what

actionaries cannot do. They

to sell what comes their

Not only has Berès chosen a theme but she

some of the great post-impressionist master's work in

light, thus arousing new

st among potential buyers.

—The phrase had not

coined yet, for the work

was new—before he became a painter. Even though

say know it, one seldom

to what extent his

activity influenced his work.

several cases, the exhibi-

tions side by side Bon-

first sketch for a litho-

down in pencil, the more

ite preparatory sketch in

color, and the final pro-

came out in print

not famous of all is per-

"La Petite Blanchisseuse."

Little Washerwoman"

he did in 1896. In the

draft, almost a scribble,

probably took Bonnard a

months, the figure of the

girl, seen walking from

does not stand out very

At the top of the

there are three lamp

which create a somewhat

the foreground, awk-

ulated to the figure,

watercolor things have

considerably more con-

and are better defined.

has been pushed into

background, walking, as it

toward the bent figure

girl. Only one lamp

left. On the sidewalk,

of possessory may be

In the final print, things

miraculously sorted them-

out. The legs, which add-

to the scene, have left

out. The pavement, a few

white stones picked

and there, has become

essential feature of the

by creating a perspec-

By this process of

Bonnard had created

masterpiece. He was to

be throughout his ca-

painter.

First Poster

artists fully measured

importance of Bonnard's

One of the more

is a lithograph made

for Champagne in 1891. It

Bonnard's first poster, and

a sensation. In fact, it

the whole poster fad,

posters had usually

of a highly academic,

childish, inspira-

things changed at once

France-Champagne. It

after seeing it that the

Toulouse-Lautrec made

to do some posters.

its particular poster strikes

as somewhat trite, al-

vulgar. Only its utter

none has turned up at

in recent years

for its price, \$1,500.

Finally, enough, one of the

masterpieces in post-

of all times, "Le Revue

Young Choir

Brigham Young Uni-

A Capela Choir will

participate in a program of sacred

July 6, in the Eglise Saint-

des-Pres, to benefit a

ECO fund for special edi-

from Paris the choir will

Wales, to participate in

Llangollen International

Festival. Other con-

are scheduled in Bri-

ham, Bristol, London,

and Luxembourg.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JUNE 27-28, 1970

FINANCE

News Analysis

Missing: U.S. Predictions of Upturn Soon

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, June 26 (W.P.)—If you comb through recent Nixon administration announcements, you find a curious omission: an economic recovery in the second half of 1970 is no longer promised.

Indeed, the general implication of the President's speech on the economy June 17 was that the nation is in a recession, accentuated by the decline in defense spending. And officials see unemployment rising to about 5.5 percent by the year's end.

This is quite different from the respect laid out by the administration at the start of the year, when the talk was of a significant moderation of inflation rates, unemployment no worse than a 4.3 percent average, an upturn toward the end of the year.

Brunt of Criticism

Economic Council chairman Paul J. McCracken has taken the brunt of criticism of the official "game plan," because his predictions of some decline in the rate of inflation early in 1970 have not been borne out.

"We are suffering," writes Max Hapiro in the July 6th Review, "in a spate of incantatory rhetoric that boldly puts the promise that things will get better—only to have them become worse."

If this bothers Mr. McCracken,

Four Seasons Announces It Is Bankrupt

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 26 (Reuters)—Four Seasons Nursing Centers of America Inc., said today it has filed a petition to reorganize the company under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Act.

The company said the action resulted from its inability to raise financing in order to meet its debt commitment. But it said its problem is "not one of insolvency but of liquidity."

The company is requesting that trustee or trustees be appointed immediately by the court in order to assist in the reorganization.

In Europe, the news of the bankruptcy procedure was greeted with certain amount of grimness. Four Seasons has a \$15 million Eurobond issue outstanding, in a market which is already suffering from disengagement with the U.S. market. Bond prices are now at record lows, and even though Four Seasons is acknowledged to be a rather special case, Eurobond market rates said the bankruptcy was "very bad news."

As another source put it, "that will only close up the market for anyone but those of the very 'quality'."

Trading in Four Seasons stock is halted by the American Stock Exchange on April 30.

At that time, the company reported it expected to report a 1st-quarter loss. For the six months ended Dec. 31, the company had income of \$3.21 million, up to \$65,000, in the same period year ago.

he doesn't show it, although he confesses his disappointment that inflation has not abated and that unemployment is already higher than he had hoped. But he indicated in an interview that there is a subtle shift in policy under way that stresses the fear of a full-blown recession even more than the concern over inflation.

"We now have to start pursuing more expansionist policies before we see the full results of our earlier programs on the price level," the University of Michigan professor (on leave) says.

This means a distinct easing of monetary policy, and acceptance of a moderate deficit in the federal budget not only in fiscal 1971, but possibly for 1972.

Curing Inflation

The danger of this course, and Mr. McCracken knows it, is that by turning on the fiscal-monetary tap, the prospect of curing inflation will be totally drowned out.

But he does not think this will happen.

"The price performance in the period immediately ahead," he said, "has already been determined by built-in disinflationary pressures." Nevertheless, he concedes that the "trick" will be to make sure that "there is not too much" in the way of new stimulation to the economy.

This, of course, brings up the key question of Federal Reserve Board policy. After permitting no growth in the money supply in the second half of 1969, the Fed has allowed an increase of 8 to 10 percent recently.

Fear of a liquidity crisis—a lack of cash for the private economy—has probably stimulated some of this growth, but many believe that the Fed has been dishing out the money with too big a ladle. And the tendency, compounded by the Penn Central bankruptcy, could be to err on the side of monetary generosity.

Here, too, Mr. McCracken takes the calm view. While he would not be happy with a long-term 10 percent monetary expansion rate, he points out that the high growth rate is making up for past arrears.

Mr. McCracken thinks that an annual growth of 5 percent in the money supply is reasonable. Thus, there could be a considerable further expansion of this year's balance before it gets out of hand.

There will not be unanimity at the Fed in providing enough liquidity.

Economic Crunch

In fact, even with the unusual growth of money supply in the past three months, the actual level of the money stock is below reasonable long-term growth projections.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

		Stocks and		Net				Stocks and		Net						
		Stk.	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	Stk.	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Chg.	
(Continued from preceding page.)																
31/2 Rock Tel	128	7	2614	3644	3654	3654			4616	3516	Shell Oil	240	59	3898	39	
Rockwell	140	36	21	21	21	21			5575	2716	Shell Tr	226	2	31	31	31
59 Ronmair	140b	13	62	62	62	62			25	11	ShellGrl	1-10	12	12	12	12
146 Rohr Cp	20	11	17	17	1442	1452	-14		21-16	11	ShellGrl	p1.40	1	162	1442	1442
21/2 Rothchild	20	21	21	21	21	21			27	17	ShellGrl	p1.23	5	162	164	164
614 Rosen	40	20	6	6	6	6			4895	2716	ShewrmWm	2	143	28	294	278
17/2 Roper Cp	1	13	1715	1715	1714	1714			21	21	Shifulin	.208	4	222	22	22
18/2 RoperAm	78	44	2214	2232	2232	2232	-4		20	140	SierraPac	.72	2	15	15	15
18/2 RayCCola	54	29	1212	2246	2246	2246			25/4	1416	SignalCo	1.20	97	151	154	154
17/2 RayDot	1.03a	64	3614	3642	3642	3642	-12		30/4	2812	Signer	p2.20	2	37	31	31
54 Royal Ind	1	35/4	35/4	35/4	35/4	35/4			43	27	Signode	1.10	9	27	28	27
21/2 RTE Corp	24	7	1234	1234	1234	1234	-14		11/6	44	Simm Precia		47	47	47	47
35/4 Rubrandt	1.04	107	512	512	512	512	-14		50/5	39/4	Simm	1.42a	4	42	42	42
514 Ruckar Co	107	512	512	512	512	512	-14		90/5	62/1	SimpLapt	.30b	23	75	75	74
5/2 RussTogs	48	23	914	1014	1014	1014	-36		85/5	57	SingerCo	2.40	46	61	61	60
21/4 RyderSys	50	13	35/4	35/4	35/4	35/4	-14		110	57	Singer	p2.50	1	79	79	79
S - T																
22/4 Safeway	1.10	126	35	3644	3644	3644	-14		21/4	25/4	Skelly	Oil	13	3074	3074	3074
22/4 SaitoInd	2	26	23/4	23/4	23/4	23/4			41/4	12/4	SmithAO	1.40	7	2814	2814	2814
15/4 SaitoLP	1.84	2	13/2	13/4	13/4	13/4	-14		41/4	12/4	Smith	Int'l	40	34	1412	1412
31 811 SanF	2.40	36	5	33/4	33/4	33/4	-14		55/4	37/4	Smith	KF	2	1416	1416	1416
21/2 SanGasP	1.40	31	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4			23/4	16	Smucker	.70	1	17/4	17/4	17/4
17/2 SanGas	1.08	44	17/4	17/4	17/4	17/4			15/4	27/4	SolaBasic	.50	11	94	94	94
9/2 Sanders	2.7p	97	91/2	91/2	91/2	91/2	-34		14	4/4	Sonesta		7	5	5	5
12 Sangamo	40	25	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4			31/4	20/4	Son Line	24	5	2274	2274	2274
17/4 Saefield	1.40	126	19/4	19/4	19/4	19/4	-14		21/4	11/4	SOS Cars	.44	18	21/4	21/4	21/4
7 SFE Ind	p1.50	9	7/8	7/8	7/8	7/8	-14		29/2	30	SC EG	p2.50	1	31	31	31
12/4 Saemt-ent	30	47	17/4	17/4	17/4	17/4	-14		25/4	21/4	SoyerInd	1.52	3	21/4	21/4	21/4
1/2 SaerWeiss	30	82	8/2	8/2	8/2	8/2	-34		43/4	21/2	Southdown	wnc	4	2212	2212	2212
14/4 SavanahE	1.12	3	14/8	14/4	14/4	14/4	-14		36/4	19/4	Southern	p1.70	12	20/4	20/4	20/4
34/4 Schaefer	Cp	94	45/4	45/4	45/4	45/4	-27/4	-14	15/4	12/4	Southeast	1.08	4	1256	13	1254
17/4 Schenley	1.40	4	20	20	19/2	19/2	-17/4	-7/4	33	23/4	SouCalE	1.50	6/3	24	24	24
17/4 Schenly	p1.40	5	13	10	18	18			28/4	19	South Co	1.20	78	1914	1914	1914
4 Schering	.80	48	52/4	52/4	52/4	52/4			33/4	26	SouInGas	1.70	3	26	26	26
4 Schick		1	4/2	4/2	4/2	4/2			30/4	25/4	SouInd	1.40	43/4	44/4	44/4	44/4
55 Schitfbr	1.40	62/4	62/4	62/4	62/4	62/4	-14		26/4	25/4	SouInd	1.80	145	25	25	24/4
57 Schlimb	1.40	36	44/4	44/4	44/4	44/4			30/4	24/4	Southern Ry	2	53	45/4	45/4	45/4
31/4 Scient Recr		36	37/4	37/4	37/4	37/4			14/4	13	Sou Ry	p1	20	13	13	12/4
7/4 SciRas	p1.41K	25	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4			26	12	SwestAirm	.37	2	15%	15%	15/4
11/4 SCM Co	.40b	3	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4			12/4	9/4	Swest PS	.70	23	10/4	10/4	10/4
11/4 SCDa Ind	.40	3	13/2	13/2	13/2	13/2			20/4	8/4	Spartans	.45	69	7/4	7/4	7/4
14/4 ScanLNF	.56	37	15/4	15/4	15/4	15/4	-34		21/4	6/4	SpartanA	.40	41	7/4	7/4	7/4
10/4 ScanPenz	.30	33	11	11/4	10/2	11/4	-14		12	7/4	Spartan	.40	1	8/4	8/4	8/4
10/4 ScanPenz	.40	10	11	11/4	10/2	11/4	-14		20/4	3/4	Sperry	Hut	26	35	35	35
25/4 Scott Paper	1	13/2	25/4	25/4	25/4	25/4			40/4	24/4	SperryR	.37	x15/1	25/4	25/4	25/4
22/4 ScanVIM	1.40	1	29/4	29/4	29/4	29/4	-26		24/4	11	Sprague	.40	39	11	11	10/4
38/4 ScanVit	p2.50	3	38/4	38/4	38/4	38/4	-30/4	-26	17	13	Springfield	1.1	3	14	14	14
61/4 ScrewSt	2.5e	56	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	-7/4		23/4	17/4	SquareD	1.1	19	19/4	19/4	19/4
5 Scad DuoVst	41	57/4	57/4	57/4	57/4	57/4			67/4	50/4	SquibbS	1.50	52	57/4	57/4	57/4
64 Scudder	p1.37e	1	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4			68	51/4	SquibbS	p2	7	58	58	58
26/4 SbCInd	2.20	44	26/4	26/4	26/4	26/4	-52		54/4	38/4	SfStrands	1.40	66	42/4	43/4	42/4
4/2 SbWorld Air		75	75	75	75	75			37/4	22/4	SfStrPalm	.24	5	28/5	28/5	28/5
10 Samgrave	50b	4	13	13	12/4	12/4	-14		17	9	Sf Int'l	2.46	5	57/8	57/8	57/8
33/4 Samrt GO	1.30	54	38/4	38/4	38/4	38/4	-37/4	-14	13/4	6	Sf Kollmann		6	6/2	6/2	6/2
57 Samstr R	1.20a	183	54/4	57/4	57/4	57/4	-56/4		53/4	38/4	SfOLICal	2.80	182	40/4	40/4	40/4
11/4 Samtrn Line		64	16/2	16/2	15/4	15/4	-14		48/4	35	SfOLINJ	1.40e	164	42/4	42/4	41/4
13/4 SEDCO	.36	8	13/4	13/4	13/4	13/4	-13/4	-14	63/4	47/4	SfOLINJ	1.40e	234	54/4	54/4	54/4
12/4 Selson Inc		5	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	-3/4		85	51	SfOLINJ	2.70	69	54/4	54/4	54/4
12 Servmar	.50b	78	73	73/4	73/4	73/4	-15/4		56	50/4	Sf OH	p3.75	50	50	50	50
10/4 Sf		5	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	-3/4		10/4	41/4	Sf Packaging		114	51/2	51/2	51/2

— 1970 — Stocks and		— 5s.		100s. First. High Low Last. Ch.						Net				
High.	Low.	Div.	In \$	75	2514	2514	2412	25	1029	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
474	24%	ThomBet	1.04	75	2514	2514	2412	25	1029	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
212	12%	Thom Ind	.40	7	1314	1314	13	12	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
36	23	ThomW	.65e	1	2344	2324	2354	2354	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
21%	11%	ThriftDr	.50	19	1314	1314	1314	1314	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
30%	17%	Tim Corp	1.40	6	1814	1814	18	18	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
17%	10%	Tieswell	.40	4	11	11	11	11	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
43%	25%	Timelin	.50e	5	2624	27	2624	2624	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
40%	25%	Timex/Mir	.50	23	25	25	25	25	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
32	25%	Timken	1.80	18	2654	2674	2614	2614	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
27%	12%	Tish Ry	.40	20	1524	17	1524	17	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
15%	8%	TobinPkg	.40	24	874	9	854	9	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
34	18%	ToddShip	1.20	10	1514	1814	1814	1814	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
33	27%	Tolled	1.72	46	2714	2714	2714	2714	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
22%	12%	TootRoll	.40b	3	1214	1214	1214	1214	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
67%	46%	Trans Co	.50	12	5814	5814	58	58	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
35%	22%	TransUn	1.16	110	24	24	2314	2314	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
24%	10%	Trans W	.90	90	1114	1114	11	11	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
26%	19%	TransWair	p1/2	249	1914	1914	16	16	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
15%	6%	TransWf	.40t	9	712	712	712	712	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
26%	12%	Transmara	.55	242	13	13	13	13	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
18%	10%	Transn	p1/2	1	101	101	101	101	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
13	8%	Transcon	.10	19	8	8	8	8	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
24%	5%	Transcill	Inv	200	615	615	614	614	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
7%	3%	Transitron	.34	444	474	474	474	474	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
38%	25%	Travelers	.80	284	2914	2914	29	29	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
48%	35%	Travlers	p1/2	8	3814	3814	3744	3744	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
33%	21%	TricCon	2.24e	55	24	24	2314	2314	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
57%	31%	TricCon	p1/2.50	4	3214	3214	3214	3214	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
38%	25%	TRW Inc	1	28	2814	2814	2814	2814	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
84	54	TRW	p1/2.50	6	6514	6514	65	65	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
94	59	TRW	p1/2.40	7	714	714	714	714	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
18	12%	Tucson GE	.72	3	1414	1414	1414	1414	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
20%	7%	Twen Cent	.91	91	864	874	874	874	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
14%	6%	Tyler Corp	0	61/2	61/2	61/2	61/2	61/2	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
U - V														
26%	12%	UAL Inc	1.20	596	1414	1414	1214	1214	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
27	19%	UGI Cp	1.20	19	2114	2114	2114	2114	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
19%	9%	UAC Ind	.72	6	1014	1014	1014	1014	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
12%	7%	Uanaco	.40	38	716	716	56	56	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
30%	21%	Uanil NV	.68e	2	2114	2314	2314	2314	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
34%	23%	Uan Camp	1	3	2614	2614	2614	2614	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
38%	29%	Uan Carbide	2	235	3414	3414	3414	3414	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
9%	4%	Union Corp	.41	41	54	54	5	5	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
15%	12%	Union Elec	1.20	123	17	17	1614	1614	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
63%	55	Un El	p1/2.50	2100	5514	5514	5514	5514	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
56	51%	Un El pf	p1/2	511	5114	5114	5114	5114	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
35%	23%	UnICal	1.40	173	2514	2514	25	25	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
53%	34%	UOCal	p1/2.50	21	37	37	3614	3614	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
47%	30%	Un Pac	2	57	3414	3414	3314	3314	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
41	28%	UnPac	2	15	30	30	3014	3014	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
7%	6%	UnPac pf	.40	3	614	614	614	614	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
30%	3%	Unphonam	1.40	5	3914	3914	3914	3914	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
20%	12%	Unihroyal	.70	22	1514	1514	1514	1514	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
45%	24%	Unishop	.40	6	26	26	26	26	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
40%	26%	UnAirc	1.20	30	2714	2714	27	27	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
12%	8%	Un Cp	.92e	50	814	814	814	814	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
14%	7%	Un Fm	Cai	18	714	714	714	714	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
55%	29%	Un Frit	1.40	5	3714	3714	3714	3714	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
10%	4%	Un Ind	.20	16	5	5	5	5	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
7%	4%	Un Ind	p1/2	7	414	414	414	414	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
29%	15%	Un MM	1.30	17	1914	1914	1914	1914	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
20%	9%	Un Nuc	.40	12	1014	1014	1014	1014	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
5%	2%	Un Pk	Min	4	24	24	24	24	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
25	22	Un SFT	For. 3.44e	29	25	25	25	25	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
30%	17%	Un Frost	1.40	39	2014	2014	2014	2014	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.
62%	42%	USGypsum	3a	30	4612	4714	4612	47	—	First.	High	Low	Last.	Ch.

— 1970 —		Stocks and Oliv. In \$	Sls. 100s, First.	High	Low	Last.	N
High.	Low.	Div.	100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.
35 ^{1/2}	25	USGyp pf1.80	1	26 ^{1/4}	26 ^{1/4}	26 ^{1/4}	26 ^{1/4}
28	12 ^{1/2}	US Indust .50	220	12 ^{1/2}	13	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}
19	9 ^{1/2}	US Lease .38	18	12	12	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}
32 ^{1/2}	21 ^{1/2}	US PlyChg .84	25	25 ^{1/4}	25 ^{1/4}	25	25
77	68	USPCh pf1.50	288	71	71	70	70
34	22	USPCh pf1.20	7	26 ^{1/4}	26 ^{1/4}	25 ^{1/4}	25 ^{1/4}
24 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}	US Shoe .88	10	16 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}
40 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	US Smelt 1b	17	22 ^{1/2}	22 ^{1/2}	22 ^{1/2}	22 ^{1/2}
71 ^{1/2}	61 ^{1/2}	USSmre pf1.50	1	61 ^{1/2}	61 ^{1/2}	61 ^{1/2}	61 ^{1/2}
37 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	US Steel 2.40	94	31 ^{1/2}	31 ^{1/2}	31 ^{1/2}	31 ^{1/2}
23 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	USTobac 1.10	14	20 ^{1/2}	20 ^{1/2}	20	20 ^{1/2}
25	15 ^{1/2}	Utr Util .52	57	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}
37 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	UtrUtl pf1.50	4	23 ^{1/2}	24	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}
20 ^{1/2}	21 ^{1/2}	UvH Leaf 1.50	2	26	26	26	26 ^{1/2}
34 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	UvHOpD .80	76	24 ^{1/2}	24 ^{1/2}	24 ^{1/2}	24 ^{1/2}
91 ^{1/2}	22 ^{1/2}	Uplohn 1.60	37	40 ^{1/2}	40 ^{1/2}	39 ^{1/2}	39 ^{1/2}
21 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2}	Urs Bldg .40	20	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
48	23	USA Cp 1.60	20	23	23	23	23
21 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	USM pf1.0	729	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	18	18
41 ²	36 ^{1/2}	UtahCons .40	7	42 ^{1/2}	43 ^{1/2}	42 ^{1/2}	42 ^{1/2}
33 ^{1/2}	26 ^{1/2}	Utah Pl. 1.92	1	27 ^{1/2}	27 ^{1/2}	27	27 ^{1/2}
29 ^{1/2}	12	Varan Asst 1	132	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}
40 ^{1/2}	22 ^{1/2}	VCA Corp .40	41	24	26	26	26 ^{1/2}
53	26 ^{1/2}	Vee Dader .10	39	40 ^{1/2}	40 ^{1/2}	38 ^{1/2}	39 ^{1/2}
17 ^{1/2}	10	Vendo Co .40	2	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
22 ^{1/2}	2014	VFC Corp 1	7	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}
21	10	VictComp .50	73	12 ^{1/2}	12 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}
9 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	Villeser 1	28	4	4 ^{1/2}	4	4 ^{1/2}
25 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}	VeElPw 1.12	83	18 ^{1/2}	19	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}
101	6	VeEP pf1.77	83	87 ^{1/2}	88 ^{1/2}	87 ^{1/2}	87 ^{1/2}
71	43	VeElP pf1.5	210	43	43	42 ^{1/2}	42 ^{1/2}
65 ^{1/2}	55	VeEP pf1.80	250	58	58	58	58
17 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}	Vermado 1	28	29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}
54 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	VST Corp 1	24	17 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}
24	16 ^{1/2}	Vulcan Mal 1	7	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}	17 ^{1/2}
W-X-Y-Z							
65	50	WbB R pf 4.50	280	49 ^{1/2}	49 ^{1/2}	49 ^{1/2}	49 ^{1/2}
57 ^{1/2}	45 ^{1/2}	Wchewco 1	186	47 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}	47 ^{1/2}
51 ^{1/2}	49 ^{1/2}	Wchewco pf1.50	152	50 ^{1/2}	51 ^{1/2}	50 ^{1/2}	50 ^{1/2}
28 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	Wheeleren 1	4	16	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}
50 ^{1/2}	33	WeltKhr 1.20a	301	39 ^{1/2}	39 ^{1/2}	39 ^{1/2}	39 ^{1/2}
25	12	Welt Murry 1	10	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}
8 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	Weltwurh Ca	2	4 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}	4 ^{1/2}
25 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	WeltWrd F 1.00	19	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
24	11	Wernaco .96	18	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}
47	29	Wem Co 1.44	2	31	31	31	31 ^{1/2}
76 ^{1/2}	52	WerLam 1.20	84	63	63 ^{1/2}	62 ^{1/2}	62 ^{1/2}
36 ^{1/2}	23	Werm Sw 1.40	9	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}	23 ^{1/2}
27 ^{1/2}	23	WesGas 1.80	17	24 ^{1/2}	25	24 ^{1/2}	24 ^{1/2}
15 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	WeshSh 70	5	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}	11 ^{1/2}
22	17 ^{1/2}	Wes Wwf 1.28	5	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}	18 ^{1/2}
18 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2}	WeltKln Jhns	78	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
15 ^{1/2}	9 ^{1/2}	Wew Gas .76	4	10	10 ^{1/2}	10	10 ^{1/2}
30	21 ^{1/2}	Wey G pf1.48	4	22	23	22	22 ^{1/2}
12 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	Wew Unrh 1	2	7 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}
18 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}	WewFrd .25	2	8 ^{1/2}	8 ^{1/2}	8 ^{1/2}	8 ^{1/2}
12 ^{1/2}	5 ^{1/2}	WewB Del E	49	8 ^{1/2}	8 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}	7 ^{1/2}
36 ^{1/2}	27 ^{1/2}	Wels Aukt .84	4	30 ^{1/2}	30 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}	29 ^{1/2}
6 ^{1/2}	3	WelsB .111	7	3 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}	3 ^{1/2}
41 ^{1/2}	29	WeltFer 1.60	5	32 ^{1/2}	32 ^{1/2}	32 ^{1/2}	32 ^{1/2}
28 ^{1/2}	12	WescoF 1.29	18	13 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}	13 ^{1/2}
25 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	WetTr 50	4	15	15 ^{1/2}	15	15 ^{1/2}
62 ^{1/2}	56 ^{1/2}	WPF pf 4.50	120	56 ^{1/2}	57 ^{1/2}	56 ^{1/2}	57 ^{1/2}
24 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	WetPf 1.05e	13	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}	10 ^{1/2}
19 ^{1/2}	8 ^{1/2}	Wew Atr Lin	421	8 ^{1/2}	8 ^{1/2}	7	7
38 ^{1/2}	32 ^{1/2}	Wn Bacc 1.30	30	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}	34 ^{1/2}
24 ^{1/2}	14 ^{1/2}	Wew Md 1.60	11	16 ^{1/2}	16 ^{1/2}	16	16

— 1970 —	Stocks and Div. in \$				Sls. 100s, First. High Low Last. Chg.				Net Chg.	
	High	Low	Div.	In \$	100s	First	High	Low	Last	
23 1/2	12 1/2	Westn Pac		25	13	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	13	+ 1/2
40 1/2	32 1/2	Wn Union	1.40	36	37 1/2	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	
89 1/2	64 1/2	Wn Un	14.60	1	71	71	71	71	71	+ 1/2
102 1/2	77	Wn Un	14.60	1	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	
69 1/2	52 1/2	WestEl	1.80	32	65 1/2	65 1/2	64	64	64	- 1/2
59	52 1/2	WestEl	1.80	27 1/2	51	51	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	- 1/2
28 1/2	10 1/2	Westvco	1.05	22	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
51	34	Weyerhae	20	224	46 1/4	47	46	46	46	+ 1/2
112 1/2	99 1/2	Weyerhae	16.75	4	104 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	
21 1/2	10	WheelPitt	5.11	27	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	
58	48 1/2	WheelPitt	5.11	21 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	
81	45	Whirl Cr	1.40	103	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	- 1/2
22 1/2	8	WhiteCon	.40	43	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	
35 1/2	30	WhitCr	1.60	2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30	30	30	- 1/2
33 1/2	20 1/2	WhitCr	1.60	7	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	
34 1/2	20 1/2	WhitCr	1.60	2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	
31	9	WhiteCras	.44	2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
32 1/2	11 1/2	WhiteHot	.50	77	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	
19 1/2	6	Whitaker		469	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
41 1/2	23 1/2	WickesCorp	1	3	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
11 1/2	6	WiebCo	.25	54	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	7	7	+ 1/2
71 1/2	22 1/2	Will Ross	.46	28	36 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	
29	15 1/2	Williams Bro		37	15 1/2	19	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
25 1/2	27 1/2	WinnOlx	1.62	109	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	
36 1/2	28 1/2	Winn Dixie	S	1	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	- 1/2
23 1/2	10 1/2	WisePw	1.20	15	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
17 1/2	14 1/2	WisePw	1.20	79	15 1/2	15 1/2	15	15	15	- 1/2
25	15	Wilco Ch	.32	9	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2
12 1/2	7 1/2	Willo Wv	.50	16	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
20 1/2	13 1/2	WomanCr	.42	11	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
26 1/2	10	Woods Cr	.48	42	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	
38 1/2	25 1/2	Woolworth	1.20	50	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	
55 1/2	40	Woolworth	1.20	2	46	46	46	46	46	+ 1/2
11 1/2	5	World Airway		11	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	
15	9 1/2	Wurlitzer	.80	1	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
115 1/2	70	Xerox Co	.60	804	75 1/2	75 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	- 2 1/2
37 1/2	12 1/2	XTRA Inc		24	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
21 1/2	16 1/2	YnstsCo	1.20	1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2
40 1/2	19 1/2	Zale Corp	.44	106	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
39 1/2	11 1/2	Zapata Corp	Nom	81	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
66	26	ZapataNcr	.42	0	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
42 1/2	21 1/2	Zayne Corp		0	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24	24	- 1/2
37 1/2	21 1/2	Zenith	1.40	31	24 1/2	25	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	- 1/2
38	14 1/2	Zurn Ind	.28	30	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	

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	June 26, 1970		
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U.S. Fund	\$11.28	Intermarket Fund I, Inc.	\$104.20
U.S. Fund	\$11.20	Int'l Real Estate Inv. Fund	\$12.45
U.S. Fund	\$4.47	International Shipping Fund DML	\$32.08
U.S. Fund	\$7.94	Int'l Whiskey Fund	\$1.00
U.S. Fund	\$4.91	Investor Growth Fund	\$3.05
U.S. Fund	\$5.42	Investor Real Estate Fund	\$9.82
U.S. Fund	\$6.83	Investor Can. Realty	Can. \$10.42
U.S. Fund	\$11.18	Italemarics S.A. Fund	\$9.05
U.S. Fund	\$0.15	Japan Growth Fund	\$7.88
U.S. Fund	\$10.15	Japan Pacific Fund	\$8.98
U.S. Fund	\$4.43	Japan Selection Fund	\$28.13
U.S. Fund	\$12.17	Keyes Income Fund	U.P. \$1.84
U.S. Fund	\$2.80	Keyes Real Estate Fund	\$8.00
U.S. Fund	\$11.71	KEYFUND	\$8.61
U.S. Fund	\$35.48	Kleinwort Benson Int'l Fund	\$10.54
U.S. Fund	\$2.67	Kleinwort Benson Jap. Fd	\$2.27
U.S. Fund	\$8.91	Lafayette Associates	\$2.72
U.S. Fund	\$15.74	Lake Shore Fund	\$42.47
U.S. Fund	\$10.00	Land Inter Fund	\$6.00
U.S. Fund	\$10.43	M.E.P.F. Fund	\$10.00
U.S. Fund	\$11.92	M. & G. Island Fund	13.82
U.S. Fund	\$20.63	Mercury Associates S.A.	\$66.51
U.S. Fund	\$4.06	Middle Gold Fund (L.G.B.C. or)	\$28.25
U.S. Fund	\$10.63	Model Positive Fund N.Y.	\$30.00
U.S. Fund	\$10.95	Mutual Funds of Am. Ltd.	\$11.41
U.S. Fund	\$11.20	Neckermann Fund	\$18.71
U.S. Fund	\$21.25	Newirth Int'l Fund	\$4.02
U.S. Fund	\$11.92	Newirth Investment Fd	\$7.31
U.S. Fund	\$11.06	N.A.M.F.	\$89.73
U.S. Fund	\$10.95	Nippon Fund	\$14.00
ITAL GROWTH:		Nippon Dynamics Fund	\$8.20
Capital Growth Fund	\$3.73	N.Y. Offshore Fund N.Y.	\$56.00
Cap. Gr. Real Estate Fd	\$10.73	N.Y. Amer. Inv. Fund	\$6.92
Second Baham Inv Fd	\$5.27	N.Y. Amer. Bank Fund	\$18.84
Int'l Italia S.A.	\$3.98	Olympic Capital Fund	\$3.01
Mr. Amer. Invest. Fd	\$11.92	Pacific Seaboard Fund	\$16.12
Res. Int'l. Dollar Fd	\$20.63		
U.S. Fund	\$10.63	PAN AMER. MUTUAL FUNDS:	
Gas & Energy Fd	\$10.63	— Pan Amer. Growth Fd	\$5.49
Gas & Energy Fd	\$10.63	— Pan Amer. Income Fd	\$2.71
Secur. Growth Fd	\$10.95	— Pan Amer. Special Fd	\$9.16
Secur. Growth Fd	\$10.40	— Real Estate Equities	\$12.02
ITAL GROWTH:		Par Fund	\$10.43
Capital Growth Fund	\$3.73	Performance Group Fund	\$11.10
Cap. Gr. Real Estate Fd	\$10.73	Property Gr. Fd. of Amer.	\$10.00
Second Baham Inv Fd	\$5.27	Pyramid (CMC)	\$16.90
Int'l Italia S.A.	\$3.98	Real Estate Fund of Am.	\$10.74
Mr. Amer. Invest. Fd	\$11.92	Renta Fund	U.P. \$2.18
Res. Int'l. Dollar Fd	\$20.63	Roosevelt Fund	\$10.04
U.S. Fund	\$10.95		
ITALIA:		SAFE GROUP:	
Multipland Inv. Fd	\$8.61	— Safe Fund	\$11.87
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.73	— Safe Trust Fund	\$12.26
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$5.27	— Global Fund	\$6.50
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$20.63	— Comopolitan Fund	\$9.36
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$11.92	— Security Growth Fund	\$11.89
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$11.92	— Selective Am. Realty Fd	\$10.13
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$11.92	— Selective Capital Fund	\$8.74
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	SEPRO	\$7.98
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	SHARE MANAGEMENT:	
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	— Share Inv'l Fund	\$8.97
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	— Share Realty Fund	\$10.28
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	Shareholders Excalibur	\$7.62
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	S.M.C. FUNDS:	
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	— Boston Int'l Securities	\$8.84
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	— Chase Selection Fund	\$9.39
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	— First Technology Fd	S.F. \$1.72
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	— Invest. Selection Fd	\$10.47
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	Boegelux Capital Fund	U.P. \$1.61
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	S. African Int'l Fund	Boeh. \$7.25
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	Stanhope Transact Fund	\$10.40
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	Standard & Poor's Int'l Fund	\$194.58
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	S & P Dollar Fund	\$13.38
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	S & P Hampshire Co. Ltd.	\$4.57
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	S & P Jardine Japan Fd	\$6.10
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	S & P Monitor Co. Ltd.	\$3.70
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	S & P Sterling Fund	\$4.06
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40	State Amer. Stak. Capital	\$16.75
Int'l Offshore Inv. Fd	\$10.40		
SWISS BANK CORPORATION:		SWISS CREDIT BANK:	
SWISS CREDIT BANK:		— Europe-Valor	S.F. \$148.75
SWISS CREDIT BANK:		— Intervalor	S.F. \$49.25
SWISS CREDIT BANK:		— Swissvalor New Series	S.F. \$223.00
Tariff Offshore Fund		Tariff Offshore Fund	14.11d
Tariff Offshore Fund		The Commodity Fund	\$7.75
Tariff Offshore Fund		The U.S. Fund N.Y.	\$5.10
Tariff Offshore Fund		Tokyo Capital Holdings N.Y.	\$19.91
Tariff Offshore Fund		Tokyo Valor	\$10.04
Tariff Offshore Fund		Transpacifc Fund	\$5.76
Tariff Offshore Fund		Travel Fund	\$4.70
Tariff Offshore Fund		Tyndall Bermuda Fund	\$2.10
Tariff Offshore Fund		Tyndall Inter. Fund	\$0.80
Tariff Offshore Fund		Tyndall Overseas Fund	\$11.11
UNION BANK SWITZ:		UNION BANK SWITZ:	
Amer. O.S. sh		Amer. O.S. sh	S.F. \$2.50
Eurit. Eu. sh		Eurit. Eu. sh	S.F. \$14.50
Perus. Swiss sh		Perus. Swiss sh	S.F. \$10.00
Globinvest		Globinvest	S.F. \$7.00
Private Invest.		Private Invest.	S.F. \$6.00
Safit. S. Af. sh		Safit. S. Af. sh	S.F. \$10.00
Sims. Sw. R. Eng. sh		Sims. Sw. R. Eng. sh	S.F. \$14.50
UNION-INVESTMENT: Frankfurt:			
— Atlanticfonds		D.M. 28.82	
— Europefonds		D.M. 47.12	
— Unifonds		D.M. 44.80	
— Universite		D.M. 43.50	
USU GROUP:			
United Growth Fund		United Growth Fund	\$1.96
Un. Income & Gr Fd		Un. Income & Gr Fd	\$10.31
USA Venture Fund		USA Venture Fund	\$7.82
Euro-Am Real Est. Fd		Euro-Am Real Est. Fd	\$11.68
Fund of Nations		Fund of Nations	\$11.68
The Lico Plan		The Lico Plan	\$1.08
Income Properties		Income Properties	\$9.41
Land Fund		Land Fund	\$2.92
Trust Invest. Fund		Trust Invest. Fund	\$2.51
Universal Bk Stock Fund		Universal Bk Stock Fund	\$10.37
Victory Fund S.A.		Washington Associates	\$2.50
Western Growth Fund		Western Growth Fund	\$6.50
Western Hedge Fd Cl. A		Western Hedge Fd Cl. A	\$10.80
World Equity Growth Fd		World Equity Growth Fd	\$14.25
World Instr. Stock Fund		World Instr. Stock Fund	\$14.52
World Real Est. Stock Fd		World Real Est. Stock Fd	\$25.74
Worldwide Securities		Worldwide Securities	\$2.60
Worldwide Special		Worldwide Special	\$2.60
Worldwide Commodity Fund		Worldwide Commodity Fund	\$10.00
Zodiac Fund		Zodiac Fund	\$1.68
D.M. Deutsche Mark		D.M. Deutsche Mark	Ex-civ.
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S.P. Belgian France		S.P. Belgian France	Luxemb.
— France		— France	— France
— Other cities: S.-Asked			

How fast should you expect a
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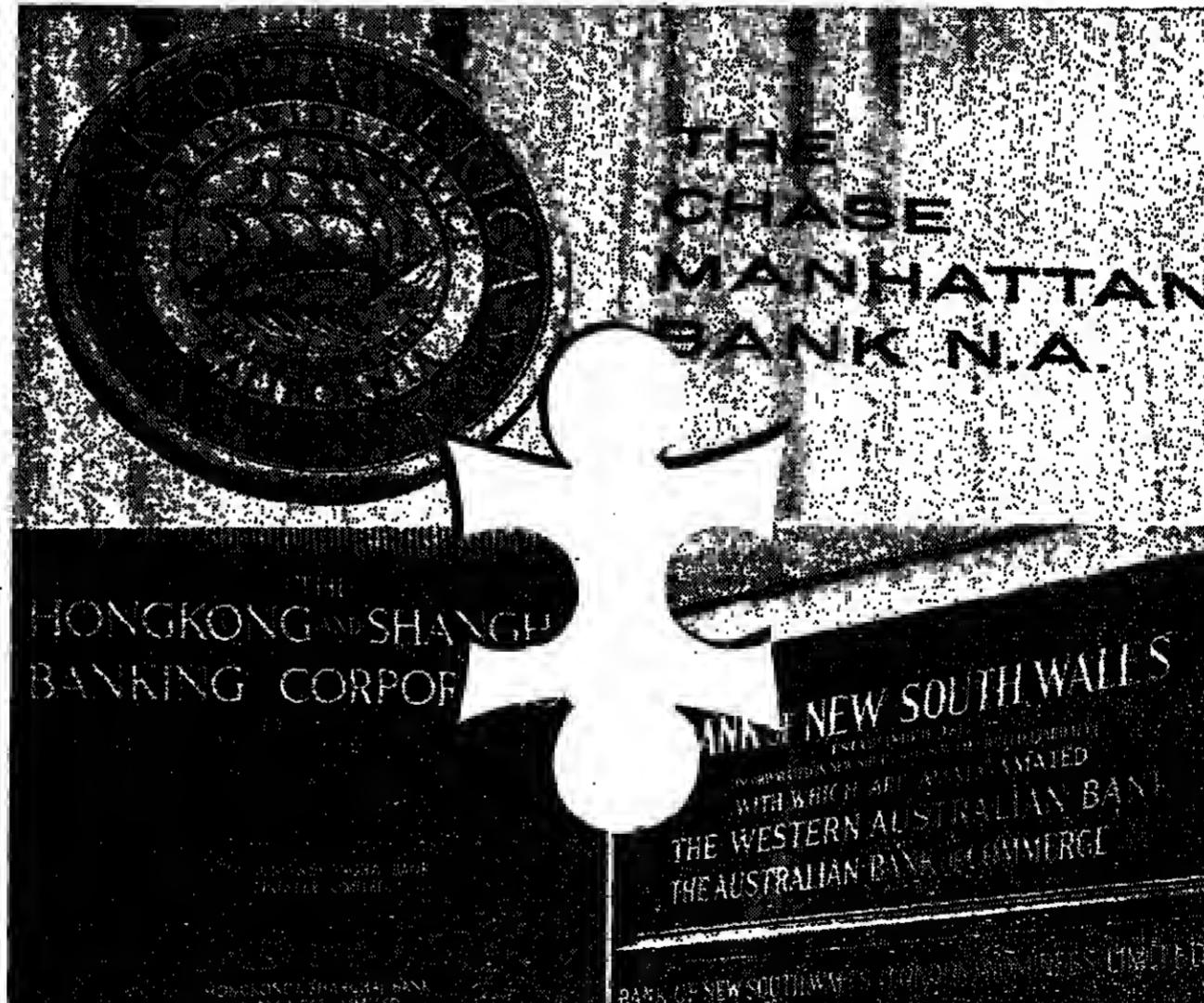
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Reviewed by John Leonard

FIRST, let me don a penitential sackcloth. Like cowards, reviewers try to kill the thing they love with an apothegm instead of a sword. Thus, commenting some months ago on a collection of essays, I said of Arthur Koestler: "On the 20th-century grid, he is the ultimate waffle." How fearlessly inadequate! Macmillan's reissuing of the Koestler oeuvre in the handsome, uniform Danube Edition constitutes an enormous reproach. I had managed to forget that Koestler had taught my generation what we needed to know about the century that grilled him. On the evidence of his novels, essays and four volumes of autobiography, he is the West's pre-eminent journalist. That he is equally uncomfortable with monogamy and ideology may account for his awe-inspiring vagabondage. By journalist I mean no slur,

of German-Italian collaboration with Franco; finding in Spain "the reality of the third order;" renouncing the Party, settling in England, writing his novels, surviving... unlike almost all of his friends, who die throughout these thousand pages at the hands of Hitler or Stalin.

Whether he is brooding about language the went from writing in Hungarian to German to English, not to mention Hebrew and Russian) or attitudes ("The mystic of the nineteen-thirties yearned, as a sign of Grace, for a look at the Dniper Dam and a three percent increase in the Soviet pig-iron production") or justice ("a concept of ethical symmetry, and therefore an essentially natural concept—like the design of a crystal") or English prisons ("It was nice to know that you were at a place where putting a man to death was still regarded as a solemn

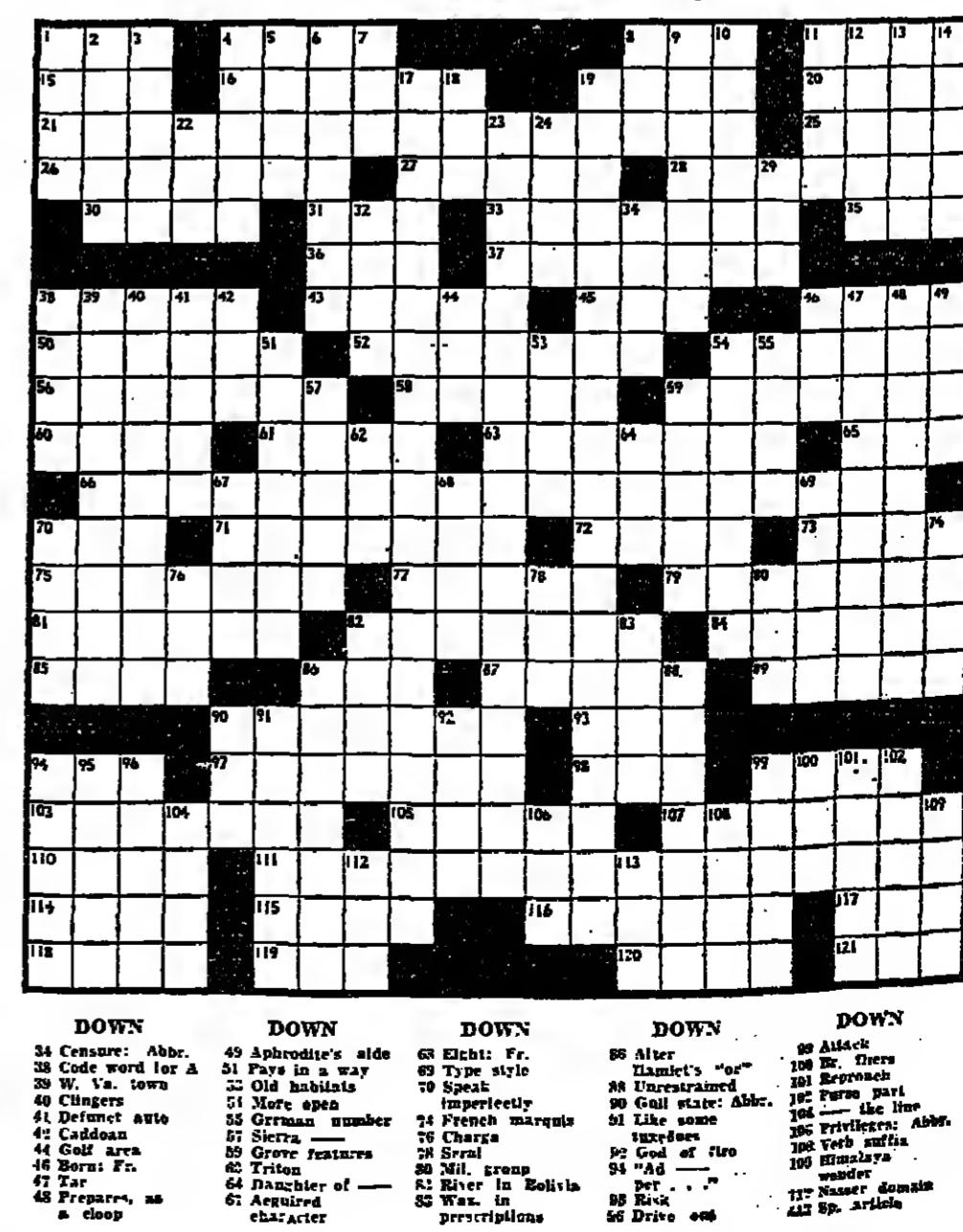
By journalist I mean no slur. If his autobiography lacks the literary elegance of Mairaux's "Anti-Memoirs," it is more specific and engrossing: nor does K. wrap himself in the Gaullist sheet of "I Am a Historical Enigma." If novels like "Darkness at Noon" (the Purge trials), "Thieves in the Night" (Palestinian terrorism) and "Arrival and Departure" (portrait of the revolutionary as a Jung man) are *romans à thèse*, they are still infinitely to be preferred to a bilious *roman à clef* like Simone de Beauvoir's "The Mandarins," which did a disservice to K., Camus, Sartre and even Nelson Algren. If "The Ghost in the Machine" and "Drinkers of Infinity" suggest a lamentable lust on K.'s part for material proofs of his metaphysical raptures, at least he seeks proofs, instead of foaming at the mouth about lapwings and absolutes.

Two of the four autobiographical volumes, "Dialogue with Death" and "Scum of the Earth," were written immediately after a stint in a Franco prison during the Spanish Civil War and a stint in a French concentration camp two years later. They are timebound. But "Arrow in the Blue" and "The Invisible Writing" deal with K.'s first 40 years recollected in as much tranquility as such a man will ever permit himself. They add up, as he says, to "a typical case history of a member of the educated middle classes of Central Europe in the first half of our century," one of those refugees for whom a new word had to be coined: "Stepmotherland." Anger, anomaly, trauma, and tragedy shadowed

without subscribing to the theistic swoon? Freud, a year before he died, granted K. an interview. Freud had never experienced the "oceanic feeling," nor seen the "invisible writing." Says K.: "I wondered with admiration and compassion, how a man can face his death without it." I subjoin, with admiration and compassion for the invaluable K., that we must all of us face our deaths without it, learning somehow to swim through what the existentialists have called a "vertigo of possibility." We have to take the rap for our own freedom.

SSWORD PUZZLE

BY JAMES R. BLADEN



Rosewall, 35, Ousts Gorman

Carmichael Nails Hewitt

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June 26 (NYT).—One Australian expertise best another as Bob "Nails" Carmichael finally set Wimbledon alight by crushing Bob Hewitt in straight sets to reach the quarterfinals along with John Newcombe, Tony Roche and Ken Rosewall, Australians who live there some of the time.

Carmichael, a former carpenter who now resides in Paris, bludgeoned Hewitt, who dwells in South Africa, 6-4, 9-7, 6-2, to fashion his second upset in as many days. "Nails" whipped sixth seed Zeljko Franulovic yesterday with the loss of five games, while Hewitt was considered the finest player not seeded here.

So broke once that he wound up in a Swedish winter without an overcoat, Carmichael at 29 has reached the round of eight after nine years of trying.

"Three years ago I was fed up and gonna give tennis up," he said. "I trained and trained for the French championships. I was in great shape but I couldn't play."

Eunes Self Bagged

Today he ran himself ragged, having everything and found himself two sets up and at three-one and 40-15 with victory in sight. Hewitt loosed a forehand into the corner that apparently caught the ball but was ruled out. It was the final straw for temperamental Bob. He ran into the umpire and then served three successive double-faults. At 2-5, he served wo more to lose the match.

Like the putter's jinxes, the double-fault is an accursed malady that afflicts the nervy and unwary. It dogged Dennis Ralston for years. Playing beautifully, he led John Newcombe, 4-2, in the first set on center court then self-destructively double-faulted twice to 0-4-all. He double-faulted twice

again to give the bury number two seed two set points at 4-5, saved those, and an hour later might two more to lose the set 12-14. It was agonizing.

Between Ralston had shown

all his lovely strokes to advantage, teasing Newcombe with the attacking lob, and dropping the volley short for winners. Still another double and a forehand that Dennis allowed to drop in the corner gave John the second set at 9-7 and the Australian had the third set and match at 6-2.

The fourth-seeded Roche won from Marti Nielsen, 6-4, 8-10, 6-4, 6-1, mostly by dinking his return softly to pull Nielsen up for the difficult volley and then slashing the next return away. Tony play-

ed the hard points well and occasionally muffed the easy ones. Marti had the second set after breaking Roche's serve three times and had five break points along the way in the third.

German Loses to Rosewall

The third American to go down was the surprising Tom Gorman, who had beaten eighth-seed Cliff Drysdale yesterday. Gorman almost won on a walkover. Opponent Ken Rosewall had decided to warm up at the Wimbledon Cricket Club earlier and was late returning.

"I had to add the obvious desire of the center court crowd to see Rosewall against the reputation of Wimbledon," said Capt. Mike Gibson, the referee. Fortunately he arrived in time to save me making an official decision."

Rosewall has long been a hero here. Finalist in 1964 to Jaroslav Dvorak and finalist in 1965 to Lew Hoad, he is known along with Pancho Gonzales as one of the best players "ever to win Wimbledon."

Now 35, he still ranks among the top pros and is seeded fifth.

After losing the first two sets, Gorman gave him a battle. A far better player than his 14th ranking in America denotes, Tom took the third set and was poised for the fourth. He broke to 8-4 on a fantastic save of a smash by slugging the backhand return into the corner, followed by a forehand into the clear. Not good enough. He lost the next game at love, Match to Rosewall, 6-2, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5.

Mrs. King Survives

Three-time Wimbledon champion Billie-Jean King was down, 1-3, and 30-40 to Mrs. Marilie Sotar of the Netherlands and didn't know quite what to do. Like Beverly Baker White Fleetz, losing final to Louise Brough in 1955, the Dutch girl is a switch-hitter, who generates tremendous speed off both wings. In that dizzy spell she was hanging overnight winners, chiefly from the southpaw side. Mrs. King stopped the rout to triumph, 6-4, 6-0.

All the seeds won. Kerry Melville, number four, needed three sets to beat Marianne Brunner of South Africa; fifth seeded Rosie Casals won from California's Debbie Carter, 6-3, 6-1; sixth seeded Julie Heldman was too cunning for teammate Valerie Ziegeneck; seventh seed Karen Kranzleitner defeated the 1969 Wimbledon junior champion, Ksenia Savatenova of Japan; and eighth seeded Helga Nielsen, the young German model, was set point down to California's Gail Hansen before winning 3-6, 6-1.

WIMBLEDON'S SINGLES

Third Round
Clark Gartrell, U.S., d. Premit Lall, India, 6-2, 6-1.

Results at Wimbledon

Fourth Round
Bob Carmichael, Australia, d. Bob Hewitt, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2; John Newcombe, Australia, d. Dennis Ralston, 6-4, 9-7, 6-2.

Fifth Round
Tony Roche, Australia, d. Marti Nielsen, U.S., 6-4, 8-10, 6-2; Ken Rosewall, Australia, d. Tom Gorman, U.S., 6-3, 5-7, 6-1.

WIMBLEDON'S SINGLES
Third Round
Bob Carmichael, Australia, d. Bob Hewitt, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2; John Newcombe, Australia, d. Dennis Ralston, 6-4, 9-7, 6-2.

Fourth Round
Annette de Pasay, South Africa, Joyce Williams, Britain, d. Brenda Kirk, New Zealand, 6-4, 6-2; Karen Kranzleitner, Austria, d. Marianne Brunner, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2; Kerry Melville, Australia, d. Marianne Brunner, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2; Helga Nielsen, Denmark, 6-4, 6-2.

WIMBLEDON'S DOUBLES
First Round
Marie-Anne Lemoine, Argentina, Morella Bonelli, Peru, d. Miss M. A. Avia, Spain, and Mandarino, Brazil, 6-3, 6-3; Ingrid Bentzer, East Tirol, Austria, d. Cliff Drysdale, South Africa, Roger Taylor, Britain, and John Newcombe, Australia, d. Patrice Corrao, Sidwell, Britain, 6-3, 6-1; Julie Heldman, Greece, Ray Kolis, Australia, 6-3, 6-1; 12-11, 6-4.

Second Round
Annette de Pasay, South Africa, Joyce Williams, Britain, d. Brenda Kirk, New Zealand, 6-4, 6-2; Karen Kranzleitner, Austria, d. Marianne Brunner, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2; Kerry Melville, Australia, d. Marianne Brunner, South Africa, 6-4, 6-2; Helga Nielsen, Denmark, 6-4, 6-2; Tony Roche, Australia, d. Gail Hansen, Slovakia, 6-2, 6-2; Vlasta Vojtovska, Czechoslovakia, d. Jitka Cooper, Britain, 7-6, 6-2.

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